# THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873. NUMBER 14.


## Farm, Garden and Household.

**The Ideal Farmer.**

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his essays, thus portrays the glory of the farmer: "The glory of the farmer is that in division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage and the feeling that this is the original calling of his race, that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstance which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommended him to the farmer, some prodnet for which the farmer will give him corn, he must himself return into his due place among the planters. And the profession has in all ages this ancient charm as standing nearest to God, the First Cause. Therefore liberty of nature, the tranquility and innocence of the countryman, his independence and his pleasing arts—the cares of boes, of poultry, of sheep, of cows, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the running of these on the workman, in giving him strength and plain dignity, like the face and manners of nature, all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, where, in case of mischance, to hide the property, or a solitude, if they do not succeed in society. And when by these many glances of remorse are turned, this way, from the bankrupts of trade, from mortified pleaders in courts and senates, or from the victims of idleness and pleasure? Poisoned by town life and town vices, the sufferer resolves—'Well, my children whom I have injured, shall go back to the land, to be recruited and cured by that which should have been my nursery, and now shall be their hospital.'"

**How to Manage Poultry.**

I am one of many who not only believe, but know from experience, that there is no stock kept by the farmer that will pay so large a return, for money expended, as a well-managed poultry yard. As we cannot compete with our Western farmers in the production of pork, with grain at ten cents per bushel, let us devote more attention to poultry, that will pay us five hundred per cent. more than pork; and as to manure, will produce, "for each bushel of food," a much more valuable quality of manure. Small potatoes, beets, pumpkins, cabbages—in fact any crop usually fed to swine, can be profitably dealt out to the fowls.

Now comes the question, How shall it be done? Without theorizing, I will give my method of keeping. Select 200 pullets, from May, June, in laying condition; place them in separate coops, from 12 to 15 in each; at night put one bushel of small potatoes, beets, or pumpkins into your boiler, which should be convenient to the coops, adding one quart of coal-tar; boil fifteen minutes; then add four quarts of corn meal; after well mixing, cover the mess, and in the morning your fowls will enjoy a warm breakfast at a trifling expense. At noon feed wheat and at night corn, taking care that they are supplied with clean water and plenty of shells. Salt the mess *occasionally*, and once a week a little fresh beef is very beneficial. A flock of this size will be found to be kept at an expense of 75 to 80 cents per day. My winter eggs sell at the door at 40 to 50 cents per dozen; therefore the price of two dozen eggs feeds my flock; and when I collect from eight to ten dozen per day "it can easily figure the profits." The manure fully compensates for the care in feeding, etc.

**Cheap Gates.**

The old practice of building farm gates with heavy four-by-four scantling for posts and end pieces, and oak boards riveted together, tenoned, etc., causing an expense of from three to five dollars a gate, and an everlasting trouble to keep the gate when hung from sagging, I long since abandoned. As a substitute, and as forming a gate that has never sagged for ten years, I take five pieces of inch boards, each ten feet long, one eight inches wide for the bottom strip, and each of the other four inches wide. I then take one piece four inches wide for one end upright, and one piece eight inches wide for the other, where the hinges ought to be. These two strips are four feet long, that being high enough for any gate for ordinary purposes. Now lay down your end pieces, then place the eight-inch-wide and ten-foot-long strip for the bottom, nail it at each end to the upright with wrought nails; now take three of the four-inch wide strips and lay them on parallel with the bottom one, dividing the spaces so as to leave four inches between the lower two boards, and six inches each space between the upper ones; nail as before. Now turn the gate over, and take the remaining strip, lay it at an angle from the bottom, at the hinge end, to the top at the latch end; cut it so that it will fit in and lap over to the long strip, nail it. Now hang the gate with strong hinges, and you have a gate that is light and will not sag, and just as perfect protection against cattle as one made by the joiner, and costing, as named above, from three to five dollars. Any person can put together and hang the above named gate in two hours.

**Adulteration of Food.**

To such an extent is the adulteration of food carried in Great Britain that Parliament has been compelled to make stringent amendments to the act for the prevention of adulteration; one of these amendments providing for the publication of the offender's name and place of business, in addition to fine and imprisonment. The extent to which adulteration is practiced in the Ogle Islands, Polynesia, is simply frightful. Bread is increased in bulk and weight by the addition of alum, potatoes and plaster of Paris. Milk is compounded of gum, starch, chalk, animal brains and water. Butter is expanded by the addition of lard and other animal fats. Dublin whisky is composed almost entirely of naphtha spirit, with the addition of some flavoring extract. Even the poor man's beer is adulterated with poisonous indicus, salt, copperas, opium, Indian hemp, logwood, salts of lead, alum, etc. Sugar is sanded and mixed with white earth. Willow leaves and a peculiar colored earth are mixed with tea. In the United States, where food is much purer and cheaper than in England, there is probably less adulteration; but still there is enough of it. The universal grievance with us, however, is short weights. If any householder will buy a pair of scales and take them to the grocer, weigh, a parcel as it is delivered, he will be astonished to find the extent to which petty thieving is carried on by the grocers and butchers. A detective association for the exposure of all dishonest tradesmen, would be a good thing.

**Destroying Lice.**

Milch cows and calves are usually the first to be infested with lice, and they extend thence to the backs of the herd, and in the spring before shedding the hair these parasites are in full vail. This is especially the case with those herds that are not thoroughly cared for, and with those whose masters add to their droves by purchase. One of the easiest applications is kerosene reduced with two-thirds its bulk of water. A few applications carefully applied will usually destroy the vermin. Lard oil with a little sulphur mixed in it is also a good application; but if animals take cold upon the application of sulphur sometimes they suffer from its effects. A strong decoction of tobacco water is also sure death to vermin. Its thorough application, however, sometimes makes animals sick, but the consequences are only of short duration. Whatever the application, it must not be killed. Flocks and herds should be watched and the application made while the parasites are confined to local quarters, and therefore good care and feeding will keep the animals clear.

**Lime and Salt Mixtures.**

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming an intimate chemical union of the two materials. For this purpose the mixture should be made at least six months before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap mentioned being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top-dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; fifty-six bushels applied to a turnip crop have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is also very destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a load of swamp muck, the latter will be reduced to a powder.—*Rural New Yorker.*

It is as necessary for the farmer to have a warm room to start his early chicks in as a hotbed is for his early vegetables. Now is the time to heat this room. Sit every hen that you can get, so that May 1st will find you with 300 or three hundred chickens; the young cocks will bring $1 each in July. Here comes in your profit, as the same cocks would not command higher prices if kept all summer for Thanksgiving, and your pullets will commence laying early in the fall, taking the place of the 200 hens, which will be found fat and ready for Thanksgiving market. Having experimented with nearly every known breed I unhesitatingly pronounce the Light Brahmas and the Partridge Cochins, as egg-producers and market fowls, far superior to all other.—J. S. Ives, *In Rural New Yorker.*

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An English farmer who has kept sheep for forty years, says he has found rock salt a valuable antidote for liver rot, and that these animals cannot be too liberally supplied with this saving substance. He further declares that in cases of congestion of the liver or rot he has found two tablespoonfuls of turpentine shaken up in half a pint of water and given to the sufferer a frequent cure, unless the disease has made very great progress.

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A correspondent of the *Scientific American* commends onions as a specific against epidemics—not as an esculent, but sliced and kept in a sick-room, where they will absorb any atmospheric poison. They should be replaced by fresh ones every hour. It is noticed that in the room of a small pox patient they will blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effective in the case of snake bites.

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## THE CAPITAL.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

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**Japanese History.**

Minister Mori, the Japanese Minister, who sailed a few days ago for his native country, left in the hands of General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, a short sketch of the history of that remarkable people, from the earliest authentic records. He divides the history of Japan into four grand eras; first, the age of Kamis or spirits; second, the age of Oshee, or government of the kings; third, Hashir, the government of the Sifo Guns, or regular rulers, and fourth and last, the age of Oshei-ish-in, or restoration of the government of the kings. There is nothing curious in the age of spirits, but the language. It is similar in structure to the modern Japanese, though differing in expression and manner of pronunciation, which renders it very difficult of acquirement. Its origin, like that of the Japanese people, is unknown. The record of Kozikl is the oldest, being 1,160 years old. This represents the creation as in evolution, and divides it into three distinct generations: First, that of the celestial beings; second, that of spiritual beings, and lastly, material ones. The celestials consist of five Kamis, and begin with Ame-no-minaka-nushi, or master of the universe. The second and third Kamis are related to each other, and represent male and female elements. The remaining two are of no special importance, but each of the celestials appear to have been self-created, and to have controlled their own existence. The name of the place of their abode was Takoma-no-hara, or high region; its records of their creation or destruction exist. It is seen by this that the Japanese theory of creation is just the reverse of Darwin and others. Altogether it is a strange account, and to the Latin races an incomprehensible history.

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—The fact of the Stranger Meteor.

The suit of Robert B. Forbes, Wm. G. Aspinwall, Leonard W. Jerome, and others, pending in the U. S. Court of Claims, referred there by act of Congress, will come up for argument next week. The parties claim $150,000 as damages alleged to be due by reason of the detention of the steamer Meteor by the United States, in the harbor of New York. It appears she was built by the owners with the view to capturing the Alabama, but being too late for her construction as efforts was made to sell her to the Government of Chili, which about the same time was engaged in hostilities with Spain. The vessel was seized by the United States for a violation of the neutrality laws and a decree made against her and all right, title, claim and interest in the cargo," adding one quart of onions; boil fifteen minutes; then add four quarts of corn meal; after well mixing, cover the mess, and in the morning your fowls will enjoy a warm breakfast at a trifling expense. At noon feed wheat and at night corn, taking care that they are supplied with clean water and plenty of shells. Salt the mess *occasionally*, and once a week a little fresh beef is very beneficial. A flock of this size will be found to be kept at an expense of 75 to 80 cents per day. My winter eggs sell at the door at 40 to 50 cents per dozen; therefore the price of two dozen eggs feeds my flock; and when I collect from eight to ten dozen per day "it can easily figure the profits." The manure fully compensates for the care in feeding, etc.

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Hon. Wm. E. Chandler will open the case for the claimants, and Hon. Wm. Michael, Assistant Attorney General, will appear on behalf of the Government.

**The Shipping Abroad.**

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has received from Hong Kong, the *Overland Mail* of February 6th, and other commercial information, from which it appears that the merchant shipping in Hong Kong harbor belonged to the following flags:

| *Steamers.* | *Tonnage* |
|---|---|
| American, two | 4,521 |
| British, ten | 11,665 |
| Danish, one | 938 |
| Russian, one | 375 |
| *Sailing Vessels.* | |
| American, three | 3,554 |
| British, fourteen | 11,268 |
| Danish, one | 237 |
| Peruvian, ten | 9,330 |
| German, nine | 4,290 |
| French, four | 2,559 |
| Others, seven | 2,864 |
| Total | 53,686 |

Total tonnage in Hong Kong: American, 8,085; British, 22,933.

**Jefferson Davis' Escape.**

It may not generally be known, though it is strictly true, that Jefferson Davis came near being captured a year before the fall of Richmond. When Stoneman made his raid upon Richmond there was not a single regiment, to say nothing of brigade, in the city. Shells were thrown by the Union army to within a few hundred yards of Bacon Quarter Branch, which is a stream just in the suburbs of the city. The city was full of alarm, and every able-bodied citizen, old and young, every clerk in the Senate and Departments was marched out on the Brooke Turnpike.

A sharp fight took place within two miles of the Capitol building. In the midst of the excitement the rebel chief appeared upon the scene. When the firing had in a measure ceased, the President took refuge in an old lady's house by the roadside from a heavy shower of rain. While this was going on the Union troops made an assault upon the battery commanding the pike, and succeeded in getting within a few hundred yards of the house, in which the arch chief was sheltered, before he was aware of their presence, but he luckily made his escape, and dashed into the Confederate lines amid a shower of bullets.

**The Credit Mobilier Suits.**

A gentleman who has had an interview with the Attorney General in reference to the forthcoming Credit Mobilier suits, says the question of where the suits will be brought into court has not yet been decided. "Mr. Ferry and Mr. Ashton, the Government counsel," said Mr. Williams, "will hold another consultation before coming to a conclusion."

"What is the difficulty?" inquired the gentleman.

"One difficulty is, there is a great pressure from interested parties in regard to the location of the suits. Some want them brought in the Chicago Courts; others in Cincinnati. Then there are others in favor of New York. The strongest pressure comes from Boston and Philadelphia.

The idea of the Attorney General is that Boston should be the place. Boston is the headquarters of the coercion, and Boston capitalists are, perhaps, the most interested.

"I hear it stated," said the gentleman, "that the suits will not be brought immediately."

"That is a mistake," was the response. "The Courts have a June term, and we shall endeavor to get them started then. They are likely to last a lifetime, and the sooner we begin the better."

**The Revenue from Tobacco.**

The indications are that there is to be not much falling off in the receipts derived from the tax on manufactured tobacco this year. From this source last year about $35,000,000 were derived, and although there is a reduction of seven cents in the average tax, it is estimated that the collections will not be more than $30,000 less than that collected last year. Another source of increased revenue from tobacco will be fully experienced this year, and that is from the law which prohibits dealers in leaf tobacco to sell consumers unless the dealer pays a special tax license therefor, but few case occurring in which it has been done since the passage of the law. This law went into effect the last half of last year, and the Government received a tax on 15,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco which before the passage of the act had been sold to consumers free of tax. Since it has been taxed or its sale prohibited to consumers unless taxed, the demand for it has ceased, the consumption being mainly of the manufactured class.

**The Sioux Indians.**

Indian Agent Daniels writes to the Department under date of March 26th, from Red Cloud Agency, Wyoming Territory, as follows: "I would respectfully inform the Department that Lone Antelope, one of the hostile chiefs of Minneconjou's band of Sioux with fifteen lodges, is reported to have just gone into camp on White River with the Sioux of this agency, also that Sitting Bull, No Neck, and Four Horns, chiefs of the Uncapapa band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at Bear Buttle, four days' march from here, on their way to this place. Sitting Bull and his party remained there to hear from these Indians. I have sent them tobacco and clothes, asking them to come in and assuring them of the good will of the Government. It seems advisable that steps be taken to secure the friendship of these people, considering their importance in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad."

**Alleged Defalcation at Mobile, Alabama.**

Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, during his recent trip to Alabama, settled up the case of Wm. Miller, Collector of Customs, at Mobile, who was charged with being a defaulter. Mr. Miller's son, who was Deputy Collector and disbursing officer, overdrew his account on the Government funds entrusted to him as he had done at times previously, and relied on the wealth of his father to make it good, as was done by the elder Miller in several instances. Upon the last occasion he was unable to meet the demand on account of the failure of the business house with which he was connected. Commissioner Haines states that the son was sadly at fault in the matter. He also reports that the deficiency in the Collector's accounts, some $13,000, has been secured to the Government.

**The Tax on State Officers' Salaries.**

The State Judges whose salaries were taxed under the income tax law have nearly all received a refund of the same in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Burlington vs. Day. Another phase of the question of applying the income tax law to other State officers is yet to be settled by the above court, and that is as to its legality when assessed upon the salaries of State District Attorneys, and even Superintendents of public schools in the States. A large number of these officers have filed their claims with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in anticipation of a decision by the Court in their favor. The claim has been set up that the General Government in taxing these officers taxed the State itself by compelling it to pay the officers increased salary on account of that tax.

**Public Debt Statement for March.**

The public debt statement for the present month will show a slight decrease in the public debt, although the Department has several very large payments to make. Two million dollars will be paid this month to the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, in accordance with a law of the last Congress, on account of improvements around Government property. The Department has also had to meet large payments to Congressmen on account of extra compensations, and the quarterly payments of salaries of U. S. Judges have to be met this month.

**Supreme Court Decisions.**

In the case of the city of New Orleans against Myra Clarke Gaines, from the Circuit Court of Louisiana, the appeal sought to reverse the decree of the Court below in favor of Mrs. Gaines for $125,266 as rent and profits on lands belonging to her, which had been in the possession and use of the city. Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover possession under a former decision of this Court in her favor on the general question of her rights. The report of the master to whom the case was referred was in her favor, and the Court entered a decree thereupon accordingly. The Court directed an affirmance of the decree disallowing exceptions thereto.

No. 168. Barrett versus Barney et. al. This is an action brought by Barrett to recover of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company damages alleged to have been done to a building, in which their office in San Francisco is located, by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, which caused so much consternation a few years ago. The question was whether, as common carriers, they were liable for having in their possession a fatal box, and consequently for damages done by the explosion to other portions of the building than the rooms occupied by them. The decision below was in their favor, and it is here affirmed. The court say that if express carriers are chargeable with notice of contents of packages carried by them, they must have the right to refuse to receive packages unless their contents are known. It would be unreasonable to require them in that case to accept as conclusive in every instance the information given by the owner. They must be at liberty, whenever in doubt, to exact the right of inspection of the contents as a condition of carriage. But the doctrine which would lead to such a course of business would cause great inconvenience, and seldom accomplish any good. Fortunately the law is not so unreasonable and does not enforce such a doctrine, and the conclusion is that the carrier is not chargeable with notice of the contents of packages, and should not be held liable for an act done without his fault.

No. 163. State of South Carolina ex rel., Wagner against the Treasurer of Charleston county. The question in this case was whether a tax officer was bound to accept bills of the Bank of South Carolina in payment of taxes, the allegation being that by its charter bills of the bank were to be receivable for all dues to the State. The county treasurer answered that the bills were issued in 1871, and were in aid of the repellion, and were therefore not a legal tender; and, secondly, that the clause of the charter under which payment was tendered had been repealed. The first question was found by a jury in favor of the bank. In relation to the point that the clause requiring the State to receive bills for taxes was subsequently repealed. This ruling is sustained here and judgment is affirmed.

**The Postal Car Question.**

The Postmaster General has made the following reply to the announcement by railroad companies of their purpose to continue for the present running postal cars:

*Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., March* 31.—To Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.—Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter communicated on the 29th, signed by yourself and the representatives of several other railroad companies, requesting that the notice given me under date of the 27th of January last, relative to withdrawal of railway postoffice cars after the 1st of April, proximo, be considered suspended for the present. The announcement made in that communication of the purpose of the companies to continue to run such cars until sufficient time should be allowed to ascertain the views of the special committee, charged by the Senate of the United States with the duty of considering and reporting on the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between the railroad companies and the postal service of the country, is duly noted, and in the event of the companies obtaining a hearing before the committee, I shall be happy to be present, as they request.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

**The Farragut Claims for Prize Money.**

Yesterday, in the District Court, the case of the Farragut claims for prize money for the destruction of rebel vessels in forcing a passage to New Orleans, of which the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their report, awarding $268,000, was up. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved to confirm the report and file the evidence taken. The Judge overruled the motion, and Gen. Butler, for the claimants, moved a decree on the award.

To-day the hearing was resumed. Corwine filed exceptions to the arbitrators' report. The exceptions were overruled. The Court confirmed the award of the arbitrators and ordered the payment of the money, which was done.

**Spontaneous Hydrophobia.**

Richard Staples, who recently resumed his residence in Washington, was about four months ago attacked in Chicago by a small dog, but no wound was inflicted. On Wednesday last he showed symptoms of hydrophobia, and the physicians found no wound, accepted the statement of the patient that none was inflicted, and concluded that it was one of spontaneous hydrophobia. He suffered intensely until yesterday, when he died. The whole disorganized arrangement of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and after death the body was covered with black spots, produced by the non-coagulation of the blood.

**New Steamboat Rules.**

The amended and additional rules, regulations and resolutions, and a specification of instruments, machines and equipments, approved and adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1871, at their annual session held in January last, having received the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, now have the full force of the law, and are promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned.

**The New Law Regulating Newspaper Postage.**

The Postmaster General will soon issue instructions to the effect that country papers must after the first of July next pay postage on each and every paper sent to subscribers living within the limits of the county in which such paper is published. Postmasters will also be notified that after the above date the free transmission of exchanges between newspapers ceases. Hereafter every newspaper in getting its exchanges stands in the same relation as subscribers as far as paying postage is concerned.

**The Commission to the Modocs.**

Gen. Canby telegraphs to Gen. Sherman that the commission to the Modocs works well. He says that on the 27th inst., the Modocs again invited a conference, and Col. Gillem, with a party examining the approaches to the lava beds, had a short interview with two of the most intelligent, both, however, of the peace party. He is of the opinion that they are more subdued and more amenable to reasoning than at the last interview. Canby thinks that when all avenues of escape are closed and their supplies cut off or abridged they will come in.

**Marine Disasters During the Year 1872.**

The Register of the Treasury has received statistics from which it appears that the year 1872 was remarkable for marine disasters. The number of vessels lost from all causes was 2,926, of which number 2,642 were sailing vessels and 284 steamers. Of this number about 211 sailing vessels and eighty steamers bore the flag of the United States.

**Increased Receipts from Importations.**

**The Treasury Gold Balance.**

The receipts from duties on imports for the last six weeks exceed those for any like period during the history of the Government.

The gold balance in the Treasury is lower than it has been for several years back at this season of the year, about $34,000,000 being on hand, but the receipts from importations will bring it to its usual stand.

**Senator Chandler's Grandson.**

The Hon. Zach Chandler endowed his grandson on the day of his birth with fifty thousand dollars. It is reported that in consequence of his being born in the District, that he has been christened Hail (Hale) Columbia. The little fellow is said to sleep on a tick filled with greenbacks in a golden cradle with silver rockers, and that the little fellow from his youth up is to be full of golden anticipations.

**Collecting Too Many Fees.**

The Secretary of the Treasury advises collectors and other custom officers, by circulars, that the Department has discovered that, in some districts, fees in excess of those prescribed by law are exacted for certificates to invoices, and informs them that a fee of 25 cents only should be charged for the certificate to an original invoice presented by the merchant, and that no fee should be received for a certificate to the duplicate invoice forwarded to the collector as a modification of the original document.

**Confederate Stock Going Up.**

It is understood that Col. D. C. Dejarnette, whose disabilities were removed by Congress just previous to its adjournment, will be a prominent candidate in the Richmond District for a seat in the next House. Col. Dejarnette is an ex-member of Congress, having served before the war. He is a gentleman of decided ability, and a fluent and forcible speaker, and his presence will be felt should he succeed.

**A Curious Document.**

Minister Mori has presented the Bureau of Education with a copy of the late decree of the Mikado of Japan, concerning education. It is written in Japanese characters, and upon the finest paper produced in the country. The signamual of the Mikado is affixed to it.

**Senators Traveling South.**

Senators Morrill, of Maine, and Boutwell, of Massachusetts, leave Washington next Monday for a trip to Richmond, Charlestown, Savannah, and perhaps through other Southern States.

**Ku-Klux Pardoned.**

Allison Hays and A. J. Martin, convicted of Ku Klux outrages in South Carolina, have been pardoned by the President.

## The Constitutional Convention.

### Important Changes Proposed in the Judiciary System of the State.

### REPORT ON THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

### THE ARTICLE PROPOSED FOR THE REGULATION OF RAILROADS.

### The Unexpended Balance to be Put Out at Interest.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1873.

**Declaration of Rights.**

The following was reported by Mr. MacConnell:

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in our future destiny, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship the Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; no human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preferance shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. That no person who acknowledges the being of God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of profit or trust under this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That elections shall be free and equal, and no power—civil or military—shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. That the printing press shall be free to every body who undertkes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of the right and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publications of papers investigating the official conduct of officers or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or things shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecution by indictment or information a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. That no person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall for the same offence be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied for public use without just compensation therefor. Private property may be taken and without the necessity for such taking being first ascertained by a jury, and without just compensation being made. The fee simple of land to take and applied shall remain in the owner, subject to the use for which it is taken.

SEC. 11. That all courts shall be open, and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by the due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth in such manner, in such courts and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages to be recovered in any case of injury caused by negligence or misconduct results in death the action shall survive.

SEC. 12. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature or its authority.

SEC. 13. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishment inflicted.

SEC. 14. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unles for capital offense, when the proof is evident or presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 15. That no commission of Oyer and Terminer, or jail delivery, shall be issued.

SEC. 16. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. That *ex post facto*, or any law impairing contracts or making irrevokable any grant of special privileges or

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## THE ATLANTIC DISASTER.

**The Work of Recovering Bodies Continued.**

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR VICTIMS FOUND.

**The Mutilation of Bodies by the Crew Denied.**

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER UNEXPLAINED.

**An Investigation to be Commenced To-Day.**

**Bodies Recovered.**

HALIFAX, April 4.—The bodies of John H. Price, H. S. Hewitt and Mr. Merritt, of New York, Albert Sumner, of San Francisco, and second officer Metcalf, have been recovered, and are now in boxes awaiting metallic coffins.

**Condition of the Wreck.**

A steamer has arrived from the wreck of the Atlantic. The ship is still almost intact. Only a few packages of her cargo have come ashore. The swell continues so heavy that divers cannot work. If the weather continues fair most of the cargo can be saved.

**164 Bodies Found.**

One hundred and sixty-four is the exact number of bodies found up to this morning. The work of burying them has commenced.

The bodies announced recovered, including that of Sumner, of San Francisco, were brought to the city to-day and put in metallic coffins to await orders from their friends.

**Stories Denied.**

The story that Albert Sumner committed suicide is false. A friend who was saved says Sumner held on to the wreck until washed off by the sea.

The Captain says the stories of the mutilation of bodies by the crew are false, and the reports of the robberies are largely exaggerated. He says the people at Prospect did all they could for the living and dead, but among the crowds who flocked to the place from the surrounding country there were some who robbed the bodies when they could get a chance.

**The Cause of the Disaster Unexplained.**

The Captain can give no explanation of the cause of the disaster, except a miscalculation as to the current and the vessel's speed.

**Visitors to the Wreck.**

Great numbers of people are visiting the wreck.

**Narrow Escape.**

The agents of the White Star line going to the Atlantic from New York, had a narrow escape last night. The train on which they were came in collision with a freight train, killing the engineer and baggage master of the passenger train.

**Cabin Passengers Lost.**

Every effort will be made to recover the following bodies: C. M. Fisher and wife, Vermont; W. J. Short, wife, son and daughter, Nevada; Henry L. Wellington, Boston; Mrs. Merritt, Miss Scrymser and Mr. Kruger, New York; Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, Chicago; Mr. Brindley, Mrs. Davidson and daughter, England. With those reported this morning as recovered, this completes the list of cabin passengers lost.

**Bodies Prepared for Removal.**

Captain Williams and assistants searched the Islands around the wreck thoroughly last night, and picked out from the many bodies brought ashore those who have been telegraphed for by friends. The bodies reported recovered this morning have been dressed and placed in metallic coffins and await the arrival of friends and relatives to take them in charge. As it is thought that the bodies will hardly remain in a condition to be examined, the coffins have been sealed.

**Watching for Bodies.**

Another trip will be made to the wreck to-morrow. The stewards and men acquainted with the passengers have been left at Prospect to take charge of the bodies as they are washed ashore.

**Lost, Not Saved.**

John Brindley was lost. His name was put in the list of saved by mistake, one of the passengers having mistaken another person for him.

**One Grave Proposed for the Victims.**

It is now proposed to bring all the bodies to this city and bury them together in the public cemetery and erect a monument over them. The City Council, on application of the Provincial Government, resolved this afternoon to place a lot in the cemetery at the disposal of the friends of the dead.

**Investigation into the Catastrophe.**

The Collector of Customs commences an investigation to-morrow morning.

**Generous Fishermen in Want.**

Many of the fishing families at Prospect expended all the provisions they had to feed the shipwrecked passengers and crew, and are now in want themselves.

## THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., April 4.—River thirty-seven feet four inches; falling; Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh; Rover, with coal for St. Louis; Sam Parker, with coal from Pittsburgh, passed down. The Brilliant and Hornet No. 2 arrived with coal.

Friday's *Commercial* says: The Dick Fulton No. 3 and Sam Clark, with tows of coal, arrived from Pittsburgh. The Fulton has six coal boats and two fuel boats containing 150,000 bushels of coal for Louisville. The Andes arrived from Wheeling and returns to-day. The Fearless with three barges of ore, and Alf Mefhald with two barges of iron ore passed up from St. Louis to Pittsburgh. The Exchange left Louisville yesterday afternoon, and will positively depart for Pittsburgh this evening at 5 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—River falling; 14 feet 8 inches in canal; 12 feet 8 inches in chute; less than 7 feet under draw. Partially cloudy and warm; mercury 82 at 12 P. M. Business very active. Arrived—Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; Reindeer and Sam Clark, Pittsburgh. Departed—Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Dick Fulton, Natchez; Sam Clark, Pittsburgh. Captain Shinkle, of the steamer Charles Bodman, was arrested to-day while the boat was at the wharf, on complaint of B. F. Avery, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having put a crippled horse on the wharf to die when the boat was here on her trip up the river a week ago. Captain Shinkle was released on $100 bond.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Arrived: Kellogg and John Kyle, New Orleans; Bon Accord, Mount City; St. Joseph, Memphis; Julia, Vicksburg; Bertram, Keokuk. Departed: New Boston, Peoria; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Bertram, Keokuk; Cowan, Cincinnati. River falling slowly. Clear and warm; mercury 82 at noon. The Lewis, which sunk at Ship Island yesterday, will be a total loss. The Salvor No. 2 has gone to wreck her, and a barge left to-day to take what cargo can be saved.

EVANSVILLE, April 4.—Clear and warm; mercury 60 to 74; windy. River fallen 3 inches. Down—Mary Duval and barges, 10 P. M.; Richmond, 12; Skillinger, 4 A. M.; Charmer, 6; Andy Baum, 8 P. M.; Mary Ament, 6:30. Up—Sherlock, 3 A. M.; Bells Lee, 4; Fayette and Liberty No. 3, 10; Quickstep, 1 P. M.; Charles B. Church, 2; James E. Rankin, 3; John Kilgour, 5. Business very active.

CAIRO, April 4.—Arrived—Hercules, Louisville, noon; Mollie Moore, New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Yeager, St. Louis, 5. Departed—Mollie Moore, St. Louis, 4 P. M. River risen 10 inches. Clear; mercury 78.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4.—River falling; 11 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland; Ada Hetliman, Ohio river. Departed—Lawrence, Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—No arrivals. Departed—James Howard and Mary E. Forsythe, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Clear and warm.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Particulars of the Railway Collision at French Village.**

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—It appears that the railroad accident which occurred at French village yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the culpable carelessness of the conductor of the construction train. The passenger train was just about to take the side track to let a freight train pass, when the construction train, which had been passed by the passenger train but a few minutes before, came thundering round a curve at a high speed and plunged into the rear of a passenger coach. The conductor of the passenger train saw the construction train coming and cried out to the passengers to jump for their lives. Many did so, but before all could escape the engine of the dirt train entered the passenger coach, and being smashed by the collision, the passenger car was immediately filled with steam and a number of passengers more or less scalded. Mrs. John B. Lusk, or Lake, of Morgan county, Missouri, while in the act of jumping from the train, was caught between the cars and crushed to death. Her husband, with an infant in his arms, succeeded in reaching the platform unhurt. A gentleman supposed to be James H. Watts, of Chester, Illinois, a member of the Illinois Legislature, was caught between the platform of the rear car and engine of the dirt train and was literally torn to pieces. A young daughter of Mrs. Griffin, of McLean's Borough, received a jet of steam full in the face, and was horribly scalded about the head and upper part of the body. Her eyes were put out, and it is thought she cannot survive. Mrs. Stebbins, of Milwaukee, was severely cut and bruised about the head, and several other passengers were more or less injured. The engineer of the dirt train, Michael Fanning, fled as soon as he saw the result of his carelessness.

# PARKER'S LANDING.

## Terrible Ravages of the Fire Fiend.

THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY IN ASHES.

**Partial List of the Sufferers.**

PARKER'S LANDING, April 4.—The fire which occurred here last night was of the most destructive character, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The fire broke out about ten o'clock last night, in the building used as an office by Messrs. Armour & Reamer, and spread with the fiercest rapidity until all the buildings on both sides of the street, from the point were the recent fire was checked, at the upper part of the town, down to the old Parker Mansion, were enveloped. The greatest consternation prevailed, and it was found almost impossible to save anything from the burning buildings.

**A Singular Mistake.**

During the progress of the fire a very singular mistake was made by some men who were working to save the store building occupied as a store by Messrs. Chalfant & Graff. A barrel, supposed to contain salt, was carried to the roof after considerable difficulty, and the contents were spread with a liberal hand over the roof. In a very few moments it was discovered that the barrel contained white sugar, instead of salt, and that the labor expended was practically lost. The only building left standing was a large ice house, which seemed to resist the flames to the last. The fire burned for nearly five hours, by which time it had reduced to ashes the larger portion of the business part of the town.

**List of the Sufferers.**

Below is a list of the sufferers by the fire and the amount of losses sustained. In addition to those named there were a large number of persons who occupied sleeping apartments in the buildings destroyed. Their losses could not be ascertained:

G. D. Prest's dry goods store, $10,000; Morrison's liquor store, $15,000; Newhouse & Co.'s clothing store, $6,000; vacant building formerly used by Hamburg & Co., $15,000; Monitor House, $7,500; Wilson & Manifold's grocery store, $2,000; W. B. Kroskeep's drug store, $10,000; John Keener's butcher shop, $4,000; ten pin alley and dwelling in rear, $1,500; Thomas Henry's grocery store, $1,800, Leman's clothing store, $3,500; Robinson's cigar and tobacco store, $1,500; Central Hotel, $2,000; Joseph Miller, watchmaker, $7,000; S. Selge & Bro.'s dry goods store, $5,500; McLaughlin Bro.'s bookstore, $3,000; Peter Miller's jewelry store, $1,000; Dutch John's saloon, $3,500; Phillip's drug store, $10,000; Perkins' grocery, $5,000; Crawford & Morrow's office, $300; Phillips Bros.' office, $1,000; J. A. Steele's dwelling, $800; Mrs. E. H. Parker's building, $1,500; Exchange Bank, brick, $800; Parker's Landing Bank, $1,000; Parker & Thompson's office, $1,000; Postoffice, $1,500; Union Pipe office, $900; Grant Pipe office, $900; Parker & Karns' office, $3,600; A. S. Harrington's office, $800; Freeman's large new building, $5,000; Bewing's office, $1,200; Coulter's law office, $900; Huff's office, $500; Western Union Telegraph office, $800; J. A. Lambing's office, $1,000; Fisher Bros.' office, $800; Dr. Hall's office, $1,200; W. McKelvy's office, $800; Hackett's store, $800; Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph, $600; next office, owner not known, $500; Neyhart's office, $500; J. O'Connor, clothing store, $3,500; W. N. Stevenson's office, $800; H. H. Castle's office, $1,500; Faison Bros., House, $1,000; Lyle & Artles' office and goods, $2,500; Samuel Stevers, house, $1,000; F. N. Getty's law office, $1,200; J. Smullin's law office, $200; Leroy Washbaugh's office, $500; Kipp & Long's office, $1,000; J. L. McKinney's office, $1,000; L. S. Ender's shoe store, $2,000; barber shop, $500; Boyd's harness shop, $2,000; Armer & Reamer, agents of Farrar & Tift's Engine Company, $1,100; Parker House, $800; Johnson's paint shop, $700; Butler's barber shop, $500; S. McKee's dwelling, $2,500; McFerson block, $1,500; Ormstead & English office, $250.

**Corporations Continuing Business.**

The Parker Savings Bank sustains no loss except the bank building, which is fully insured. The money, books and papers are all safe, and business will be continued without interruption.

The Union Pipe Company likewise saved their books and papers, and transact business as usual.

## NEW YORK.

**Prosecution of the Gold Clique Proposed —Nixon, the Murderer, Nearly Frightened to Death—Smuggled Goods Seized —Death of a Drunkard's Wife—Attempt to Break Jail Frustrated—Funeral of the Author of "Black Crook"—Farewell Reception to Miss Faithful.**

NEW YORK, April 4, 1873.

**The Gold Clique to be Prosecuted.**

Richard Schell and a number of Wall street brokers propose legal proceedings, it is said, against the gold clique to recover fifty million dollars damages, alleged to have been sustained by the city and county of New York by conspiracy with which the clique is charged.

An investigation will also be made into the violation of the usury law by the officers of the National banks and others.

**A Murderer Nearly Frightened to Death.**

Nixon, sentenced to be hanged May 16, has completely broken down, and the prison officers say that from present indications, if he does not die of fright, he will have to be carried to the gallows. On reaching his cell, after sentence, yesterday, he cried most bitterly, and subsequently was found utterly unconscious. His wife was refused permission to see him.

LATER.—Nixon, who was yesterday sentenced to be hanged, remains in the most pitiable condition in his cell. He is only kept up by stimulants. His wife was with him this afternoon, and the scene in the cell was the most painful that can be imagined. Unless some change takes place it is believed he cannot live until the time fixed for the execution.

**Comparative Cotton Statement.**

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 49,126 bales; last year, 24,551; total receipts to date, 3,049,513; last year, 2,481,086. Exports during the week, 52,145; last year, 60,541; total exports to date, 1,840,941; last year, 1,597,215. Stock at all United States ports, 533,189; last year, 387,191; stock at all interior towns, 101,261; last year, 61,583; stock at Liverpool, 645,000; last year, 714,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 195,000; last year, 210,000.

**Death of a Drunkard's Wife.**

Mary Thomas, aged nineteen, who left her husband because of his drunkenness and abuse, died yesterday, in Bellevue Hospital, whither she was sent the day before from the police station, where she had given birth to a child. She informed the police captain that after leaving her husband she found work, and entered a girls' lodging house in st. Mark's place, but the matron obliged her to leave on learning that she was near confinement.

**Attempt to Break Jail Frustrated.**

Four prisoners in jail in Brooklyn, awaiting trial on a charge of forgery and check raising, were detected yesterday in attempting to make their escape. A keeper heard the sound of hammering in the cell occupied by the prisoners, and, on investigation, it was found they had loosened the stones of the prison wall by means of chisels, a jackscrew and hammer. A confederate was subsequently seen outside with ropes and hooks, but got off.

**The Alleged Bank of England Forger.**

Judge Woodward this morning granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable on Monday, in the case of George McDonald, of the Bank of England forgery notoriety, on the ground that the offence charged is conspiracy to defraud, and is not covered by the extradition treaty.

**A Family Settlement.**

Mrs. Georgiana Alden obtained an order of arrest, yesterday, that her divorced husband might be prevented leaving the State until the last judgment of the Court was settled. Alden subsequently paid over to the woman fifty thousand dollars in cash, and the order of arrest was vacated.

**Free Entertainment to Survivors of the Atlantic.**

The proprietors of a number of hotels in this city announce that they entertain, free of charge, all passengers of the ill-fated steamer Atlantic passing through here to their various destinations.

**Funeral of the Author of the "Black Crook."**

The remains of Charles M. Barras, author of "Black Crook," killed on Sunday evening, were buried yesterday in Greenwood. The funeral services took place in the Episcopal Church at Greenwich, Conn.

**Farewell Reception to Miss Faithful.**

The farewell reception to Miss Emily Faithful took place yesterday in Steinway Hall. Rev. Dr. Bellows presided, and on the platform were many members of the Sorosis and friends of the movement for the advance of woman.

**Smuggled Goods Seized.**

Laces, valued at ten thousand dollars, have been seized on the steamship Algeria, by the Customs officers.

## OIL CITY.

**Destructive Fire.**

TITUSVILLE, April 4.—A fire broke out this morning at Oil City, Pa., destroying five buildings on Centre street, the most prominent of which were Beer's Block and Stillwell's variety store. Loss fifty thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

# SECOND EDITION.

## Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury on the Rise of Gold.

SURVEYORS MURDERED BY INDIANS.

"Will the Government Protect Us?"

BUSINESS AT THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Franklin, Pa., National Bank.

PENSIONS FOR THE WAR OF 1812.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1873.

**Requested to Report in Washington.**

At the request of the Attorney General, Col. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, will report in Washington as soon as practicable, as witness for the United States in a case now pending in the Court of Claims.

**Vienna Matters.**

So far 17,000 letters and circulars, in reference to the Vienna Exposition, contained in about 12,000 packages, have been forwarded. It is impossible at present to state how many replies have been received.

**Pensions for the War of 1812.**

The Pension office during the month of March received 136 survivors' claims for the war of 1812, and 96 widows' claims. The office disposed of 311 claims of both of the above classes. The number of claims now pending and awaiting settlement is 3,918.

**Business at the Patent Office.**

The month of March, 1873, is the banner month of the Patent office, a greater number of applications for patents being received than in any other month since the creation of the office. During one month of the year 1869, 2,004 patents were applied for, but that falls short of the past month by twenty applications, 2,024 having been placed on the file from March 1st to April 1st, 1873.

**Short Supply of Coal in England.**

A distinguished American residing in London, writes to Leroy Tuttle, Esq., Assistant Treasurer of the United States, that the present winter has witnessed a perfect shaking among British Statesmen, brought on by the discussion of the question of the supply of coal, it being acknowledged by careful thinkers that cheap coal has departed in consequence of a short supply, and that henceforth cheap coal, and therefore manufacturing for the world, will be domiciled in the United States.

**Southern Claims Commission.**

The Southern Claims Commission will probably sit all summer. It is stated that a larger number of claims than ever before will be presented to Congress next fall.

**The Secretary of the Treasury on the Rise in Gold.**

Judge Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, states that the movement in New York to keep gold up will in no way affect the Treasury, neither will it serve any purpose in embarrassing the gold payments of interest on the Five-twenty bonds, payable the last of this month.

**Indians Coming to Washington.**

Application has been made to bring some of the chiefs of the Sioux Indians to Washington this summer, and the Secretary of the Interior will, it is stated, grant the request. The object of their visit is to remove them from a position where they would be likely to obstruct and embarrass the surveying parties of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who will be at work this summer preparing for an extension of the road.

**Extension of Railroads and Increased Postal Service.**

Hon. James W. Marshall, acting Postmaster General, states that considerable pressure is now being made for appointments under the increased postal service on account of the rapid extension and construction of railroads in different sections of the country.

**Claims Favorably Acted Upon.**

Since the organization of the Southern Claims Commission, 1,800 claims have been passed upon by the Commission, allowed by Congress, and and audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

**Imported Mill Stones.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the burr mill stones imported from France are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad-valorem. This construction is made under the law of July 14, 1870.

**The Franklin, Pa., National Bank.**

The Committee of experts of the Treasury Department examining the mutilated notes of the Franklin, Pa., National bank are making out the exact value of all that which was badly burned. They will discover very nearly the total amount which was on hand at the time of the burning, and it is said the Government will loose nothing except the paper on which the notes are printed.

**The Sliding Door on Street Cars.—Interference on the Patent.**

The Commissioner of Patents will render his decision in a few days in the interference case of Stephenson, the noted car builder, vs. Little. The patent is that of the sliding door used on street cars. The application of both parties was contemporary. Little was the first to conceive and originate the plan of the patent, but Stephenson was the first to put it into practical operation.

**Teachers' Salaries.**

At present there are no less than nine States in which the salaries of male and female teachers are equal. The following is the list, with the salaries paid: Washington, $50.00; Idaho, $162.50; South Carolina, $35.00; Rhode Island, $39.72; Missouri, $35.00; Mississippi, $38.90; Maryland, $45.83; Louisiana, $65.00; Florida, $80.00. Efforts are being made to equalize them everywhere, where the capacity of the teachers is the same. DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1873.

**Murders by Indians.**

The Interior Department to-day was officially advised by telegraph of the murder of a surveyor by a party of forty or fifty Indians calling themselves Cheyennes, while in camp twenty miles east of Camp Supply. One man was wounded and the camp destroyed. On the 19th of March four surveyors of another party were murdered fifty miles further north, where the Cimmaron river crosses the Kansas boundary. Rose Martin, a messenger, has been missing since March 7th. Surveyor Barrett, who sends the telegram, asks, "Will the Government protect us?"

Mr. Risley, agent for the Indians at the Whetstone agency, reports, under date of the 31 instant, from Fort Laramie, that D. R. Rogers, United States mail carrier, was killed by Indians on the 31st ult., while carrying the mail from the said agency to Laramie postoffice.

**Additional Mail Service.**

The Postoffice Department, to-day, ordered mail service on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad between Chicago and Milwaukee.

**Legal Tenders Outstanding.**

The legal tenders outstanding amount to $358,356,514.

## WEATHER REPORT.

**Probabilities for To-Day.**

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1873.

The low barometer in Iowa will move more rapidly eastward toward the lower lakes and extend especially toward the middle Atlantic coast, where special depression is apparently about to form during Saturday; for the lake region on Saturday, northeast and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain, winds back to northwest, with falling temperature over Lake Superior and the Missouri valley; for the southwest, increasing southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, with threatening weather; for the eastern gulf and south Atlantic states, increasing southeasterly winds and cloudy weather; for the Middle States and southern New England, northeast winds, cloudy and threatening weather. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland.

## WASHINGTON, PA.

**The Allingham Murder—Brice-land Sentenced to be Hanged.**

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Henry Briceland, convicted of the murder of John Allingham, was argued yesterday afternoon by Crumrine and Patterson for and District Attorney Baird against. This morning the Court overruled the application, and Briceland was sentenced to be hanged. He exhibited wonderful nerve, and protested that "This was a put up job on me. I was lying asleep in bed when the murder was committed." The case will likely go to the Supreme Court.

—M. Buffet has been elected President of the French Assembly.

## THE COURTS.

**Yesterday's Proceedings.**

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Murphy, Richard Savage, David Hall, John Dumphrey and James Cassidy, on a charge of assault and battery, found a verdict of guilty. M. Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for defendants, made a motion for a new trial as to Murphy, Hall and Dumphrey, and filed the reasons upon which the motion was based.

Henry Abraham was tried on an indictment charging him with open lewdness. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, but the jury directed the defendant to pay one-half the costs.

Lorenzo Ward was indicted for the larceny of a pocket-book, containing forty-two dollars, from the store of Matthew Fate, on Carson street, Birmingham. It was alleged that the defendant and a man named Hopkins entered the store on the evening of the 11th. One seized the pocket-book and ran, while the other held the door so as to prevent the owner from giving pursuit. Verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Elijah Harris, charged with assault and battery on a white woman, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the parties.

Wm. Newhouser was called up on a charge of keeping a ferocious dog, but as the prosecutor failed to appear, he was discharged.

James Cassiday was next put on trial on oath of G. F. Vogel for malicious mischief and cruelty to animals. The allegation is that Cassiday, who is employed in a rolling mill on the South Side, ran a "buggy" of hot iron against a mule owned by the prosecutor, by which the animal was disabled. The defense is that it was an accident. On trial.

*Trial List for To-day.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Commonwealth vs. | Adam Newman. |
| H. A. Bedell. | John Thompson. |
| Henry Harrison. | John Vanley. |
| Cass Lytle. | |

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

Hays vs. Briggs is still before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Stewart vs. Hasack, previously reported on trial, a verdict for six and a fourth cents damages was returned against the defendant.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of Hanley against Hagan, which was an action to recover for hay sold.

In this court under a recent act of Assembly, authorizing the appointment of court crier and tipstaves and fixing their salaries, the following appointments were made: *Crier* D. E. Mitchell, *Tipstaves* W. J. M. Cleary, Wm. Boston; the salaries were fixed at $800.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of Deckenbaugh vs. Voelkey, reported previously, the jury found for defendant.

The only case taken up yesterday was that of Edward Daly vs. Patrick Brown; action to recover wages alleged to be due. The jury found for defendant. Court then adjourned.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of William H. Andrews against Andrew Case, of Crawford county, on denial of facts alleged, a jury trial was ordered for the July term at Erie.

In the case of Augustus B. Wood against the Titusville Iron Company, a jury trial was ordered for the July term at Erie.

The report of the assignee of Bates & Goldsborough of certain sales made was confirmed.

McAboy, Dickson & Co., of this city, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. S. S. McDonald, an order was issued to show cause, returnable on the 15th inst.

In the matter of James Watson, of Indiana county, bankrupt, a further hearing was appointed for 17th inst, and John T. Wilson, of Indiana, appointed to take testimony.

Frazier & Fry filed a petition in bankruptcy against John V. McDonald.

D. & J. Johnson presented a petition in bankruptcy against Calvin Adams. Usual order to show cause issued.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Jefferson last evening for his benefit was greeted with an immense audience. His popularity seems to be gaining, for this week the house has been scarcely able to hold the immense audiences that have greeted him. As "Rip Van Winkle," he has no equal living, and he seems to improve in his characterization instead of losing interest in it from oft repetition. To-day at the matinee, Mr. C. B. Jefferson, son of Mr. Joseph, will make his *debut* before a Pittsburgh audience. He is said to inherit a great deal of his father's talent, and no doubt considerable interest will center in the occasion.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Monday evening Miss Kellogg appears in the "Trovatore" at the Opera House, and on Tuesday evening Madame Lucca enacts *Marguerite* in "Faust." Both of these operas are of sterling merit, and will tend to bring out the full strength of Mr. Maretzek's company.

LIBRARY HALL.—Last evening this place was crowded to repletion to witness the performance of "Estradella" by a home company. To say it was a success would be according but faint praise. The opera and artists were received with enthusiasm, and a performance was given that was enjoyable in every respect.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—Large attractions have been here this week, and the performances given have been unusually fine. To-day at half past two o'clock the usual matinee will be given, for which has been prepared an extraordinary programme of attractions. This evening many novelties will be produced.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The Gem ballet troupe has been a very drawing card here this week. The "Female Forty Thieves" has been no small attraction as here represented. To-day at the matinee all the good points of the week with many new and attractive features will be given. This evening a stupendous bill will be produced.

LYDIA THOMPSON.—On next Wednesday evening this lady with her new troupe of blonde burlesquers, comprising four ballets and one matinee engagement at the Opera House.

## THE CITY HOSPITAL.

**Favorable Prospects for Securing the West Pennsylvania Hospital.**

Yesterday the sub-committee appointed to ascertain upon what terms the Western Pennsylvania Hospital could be had for a city hospital, made inquiries in regard to their works. They had conferences with the agents of the Denny and the Schenley estates, and discovered that the prospects were favorable for securing the property to the city. The agents thought the principals would cheerfully denote their interest in the property for the purpose indicated. The principals are to be consulted as soon as possible, and the committee will likely be able to report in a week or two.

**The Teachers' Institute.**

The last day's session of the Institute was opened yesterday morning with singing and prayer. A letter was read from Prof. White, regretting his inability, on account of sickness, to finish his course of lectures. "Should candidates be examined for permanent certificates by the Committee?" was discussed by Profs. Conway and Caldwell. After more music, Prof. Mendenhall spoke upon "Sound." After recess, the discussion on permanent certificates was continued.

At the afternoon session the Finance Committee reported a balance of $6.40 in the Treasury. Prof. Mendenhall then delivered an interesting lecture on "Latitude and Longitude." After singing by the Hutchinson Family, Prof. Mendenhall spoke upon "Thunder and Lightning." The usual resolutions were adopted.

In the evening Miss Caroline Reznick read an essay on "Decision," and Master Thomas Douthett read the "Bells." Profs. Lyne and Douthett, made a few appropriate closing remarks, and the Institute adjourned, upon singing the Doxology.

**It is a Marvel.**

in view of the great distruction of property by fire, which the records of every year will show, that there is any property holder who is not insured. If there are any of this class among our readers, we would advise them at once to go to the office of the Teutonia Insurance Company, No. 206 Ohio Street, and take out a policy. There is no more solid or prosperous company any where than the Teutonia, and those who wish to get a perfect security will rather patronize a home institution like it than trust their fortunes in the hands of a company managed by foreigners. The Teutonia insures at reasonable rates, has paid all losses promptly and without cavil, and is in every way a desirable company in which to insure, for a policy taken out from it means something substantial.

**Spring's Changes.**

Gentlemen about purchasing their clothing to adapt themselves to spring's changes and demands are referred to the extensive and strictly first class merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Wm. Hespenheide & Co., No. 516 Sixth street near Penn avenue. The facilities of this house for making up suits to order and supplying gentlemen or boys with suits, are not surpassed in the State, and just now their stock in each department of the establishment is very large and superior and especially suited to the spring trade. The assortment has been laid in with especial reference to the demands of patrons who wish to secure seasonable garments, in good cloths, and there is no house in the city which has a better selection or offers more reasonable prices.

**All Nature** calls upon young gentlemen and old gentlemen to lay aside the sombre habiliments which enveloped them in winter, and go at once to the Boston One Price Clothing Stores, 95 Smithfield street and 177 Federal street, Allegheny, where they will secure, new, fresh, beautiful and stylish Spring Suits, at prices which will be marvellously low as compared with other houses in the city.

**C. Coleman & Son,** No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one and two horse wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, also steeltooth horse hayrakes, hubs, spokes, and felloes. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list.

**A saving** of twenty five per cent. to all purchasers draws large crowds to Macrum & Carlisle's great closing sale. Their customers are quite enthusiastic over the great bargains.

**Twenty cents** returned on every dollar at Macrum & Carlisle's great sale.

## BREVITIES.

....Great preparations are making for suitable toilets for the coming opera nights.

.... The First Ward Contested Election Committee will meet on Friday next to prepare their report to Councils.

....The Printing Committee of City Councils held a meeting last evening, but transacted no business of special public interest.

.. .The Chicago Express east, was detained some five hours yesterday by a freight car being thrown off the track near Massilon, Ohio.

....The warm weather of yesterday was the means of displaying the spring fashions liberally upon the streets, as the fair sex were out in force.

....The salaries of the Secretary of the Poor Directors of Allegheny, and the Steward of the City Home have been increased to $1,000 per annum.

....The Water Committee last evening held a meeting and approved the pay-roll, amounting to $5,000, and received and filed the report of the Assessor of Water Rents.

....Last night about eleven o'clock a woman named McClelland died very suddenly and mysteriously on Webster street. The Coroner will probably be notified to-day.

....Two prisoners—one arrested for perjury and the other a notorious horse thief—escaped from the jail at Bedford last Tuesday, with the assistance of outside parties.

....Yesterday upon petition of the hands of the Steamer A. J. Baker, U. S. Commissioner McCandless issued a writ to detain the boat in port until the claims against her are adjusted.

....At about five o'clock last evening, a lad was thrown from a horse he was riding, at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Federal street Allegheny. He was considerably bruised, but had no bones fractured.

....The Conductor of car 9, Birmingham line, yesterday found a pocketbook in his car which the owner can have by calling upon the superintendent at the office intersection of Grant and Liberty streets.

....The election for Councilmen was held in the Tenth ward Allegheny, yesterday, resulting in the election of G. W. Day and A. Zinkand, for Select Council, and Wm. Krieling and John Burgess for Common Council.

....Yesterday afternoon, Fred. Jedicho, a tavern keeper of Elizabeth borough, was brought before U. S. Commissioner McCandless on a charge of selling liquor without having paid the special tax. He waived a hearing and gave bail for trial.

....On Tuesday evening a little daughter of Mr. Thomas Donovan aged four years, residing at Dallas Station, was dangerously scalded by upsetting a pail of boiling water over her head and shoulders. Dr. P. D. Perchment is the attending physician.

....On Thursday afternoon a little boy while playing with some powder on South Diamond street, Allegheny, placed some in a paper and then placed a match to it. The powder exploded while in his hand. His face was considerably burned as a result, his eyelashes and brows being singed out of existence.

**The Allegheny Poor House.**

The Allegheny Board of Poor Directors held a regular monthly meeting last evening. The Secretary, Mr. R. D. McGonnigle, reported that during the past month he had disbursed $743.75.

Dr. B. B. Smith, physician to the Board, reported that during the past three months the old Home had been over crowded, and that there had been more sickness there the past three months than during any quarter previous. There had been twelve deaths, two males and ten females. During the same period he had 141 office patients, had paid 270 visits, and filled 400 prescriptions. He appointed the following six druggists as City Apothecaries: D. Davis, Daniel Hamilton, James Neely, S. H. Drewitt, P. Walters, Jr., and F. H. Eggers.

The Steward, Mr. J. Johnson, reported that during the past month there had been 12 males and 17 females admitted to the home, and 18 males and 9 females discharged. There were 2 births and 2 deaths during the month. The total number of inmates at present is 120, of which 29 are insane. Report received.

After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

**The Smoker's Friend.**

It is indeed a pleasure to enter the cosy and well stocked cigar store of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street. Here everything that a smoker or chewer could wish for is to be found in elegant and limitless quantity and variety, as well as of the finest quality. Mr. Barr is a gentleman who believes in fair dealing; if he recommends a brand of cigars or tobacco, you may rely upon it, that it is of quality equal if not better than he represents it. The brands of Havana's he keeps are various, Partaga's "Henry Clays," "L Escepcions," (all sizes); "Figaros," "Crown," "Victorias" and many others to numerous to mention. His smoking tobacco comprises the famous "Lone Jack," "Durham," Gall and Ax's all brands. "Kilicknick," shorts and all other kinds that stand a 1 in the market. The chewing tobacco comprise, "Louisville Navy," "Pig-tail," "Pan-cake," "Golden Twist," "Cherub," Anderson's, and "Straddle's fine cut, Bagley's "Detroit," and "May-flower," and many others. His stock of domestic cigars should not be forgotten. Mr. Barr has a very choice line on hand at all times, and his meerschaum stock comprises many novelties and is very large. We advise those in search of first-class and reliable smokers articles of all description to call upon Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132 Smithfield street, where they will find everything just as represented.

**Ready for Friends.**

The opening of the season of spring has not found the well known house of Thomas Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street, unprepared for its friends. The firm have been anticipating the spring rush, and careful to consult the wants of their patrons, have laid in a fresh and extensive stock of cloths for spring suits, of foreign and home manufacture. Their offerings comprise a splendid lot of goods for men and boys wear, of the very choicest styles in material and colors. It is well known that the firm deals in the finest qualities of clothing, made in the latest styles and most durable manner. They have in their custom department one of the choicest stocks of imported and domestic cloths, cassimeres, &c., to be found in the city, while their assortment of fine furnishing goods, underwear, &c., cannot be surpassed. They have enjoyed a very long experience in the business, and understand it so well that he will be a ungious patron indeed who is not satisfied with their work and their prices as well. Drop in at 225 Liberty street and get your spring suit.

**The Religious Press**

of the past week in our community very generally exhibits great sorrow, and in some instances, indignation over the results of Friday's voting on the license question. Their grief and disappointment is almost as poignant as that of the good housewife who was told that the supply of the Mardorf brooms had been exhausted. But in this case the disappointment was speedily changed to joy, when the housekeeper learned that the statement was a fiction, and that, although the demands for the Mardorf were extending, it was not the intention of the manufacturer to allow his old friends to suffer to accommodate the new. And that's why all the stores as usual are supplied with the Mardorf so that housekeepers need have no fear.

**The Genuine Article.**

In these times of adulteration, when we scarcely expect to find any article of food or drink strictly pure, it is refreshing to know, and information invaluable to the trade, that at least one firm remains whose stock of liquors are always of the highest brand, and entirely free from any impurities. Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, wine and liquor dealers and importers, at No. 57 Second avenue, have acquired a reputation for selling an article which can be relied on as genuine, and just as they recommend it. Their fine Wheat Whiskies, genuine Irish and Scotch Whiskies, together with the different brands of Wines, Brandies, Rums and Gins, are all of the best quality. Their terms are very moderate, and this fact, together with the quality of their goods, is inducement sufficient for a liberal patronage.

**Friday's Vote.**

Now that it is decided that the people are to have their rights, those

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.


ABOUT forty members of Congress are reported to have repudiated the salary grab.

A THREE DOLLAR gold issue is soon to be made by the Government, for the convenience of the business public.

THE Atlantic disaster reveals the fact that last winter the Ottawa Parliament made an appropriation to build a light house at Prospect Point, but the work was not completed.

SINCE 1866 about one hundred national banks have failed and closed up. The amount of circulation of such banks that has come back into the Treasury is only a little over $8,000,000.

THE latest Spanish reports indicate that the town of Berga has been taken and destroyed by the insurgents. Great excitement prevails in Barcelonza, with the probability of an uprising of the people in favor of the Carlists.

GENERAL DUCROT, in France, is authority for the statement that the Republic is a failure, and that a Monarchy or Empire must take its place. He also imagines that it will require some fighting yet to perfectly cool French blood.

ILLINOIS has a Farmers' Convention, but whether designed to promote the diffusion of Agricultural intelligence, political reform, or to combat the railroads, is not so apparent. So far, it looks very like a mixture of all these purposes.

THE great tornado, that passed over the town of Canton, Mississippi, proves to have been much worse than at first reported. Dwellings were lifted from their foundations and utterly wrecked, and a large amount of property entirely destroyed. The loss will prove to be very heavy,

IT is astonishing how easy an uncontrollable excitement can be communicated to a crowd. The cracking of a kneeling board, in a Catholic church at Trenton, New Jersey, during the progress of a funeral service, created a panic, and a wild rush, resulting in the serious injury of several persons.

FROM what we glean from our Southern exchanges, we are led to believe that the crops in that section of the country this year will be both good and plentiful. More attention than usual has been paid this year to getting ready for a crop. The planters have gone to work in earnest, and agricultural matters look promising.

THE Civil Service Reform is declared to be given up by Mr. Curtis, who has forwarded his resignation to the President. It is quite certain the President does not think with Mr. Curtis, but believes that a departure from the Civil Service rules, occasionally, is allowable. The Civil Service Board, we judge, desired to absolutely control appointments,—rather too much for general acceptance.

THE Senate is disposed to put the brakes on against the House, in the matter of salaries. Senator Graham yesterday reported that the Committee of Conference had not agreed relative to the increase of salary, and asked further instruction. The Senate instructed against allowing the increase. We judge from this that no increase will be had—as the House Committee will act wisely to accept the views of the Senators.

THE Bureau of Education has received a report of the progress of education in the State of Oregan from Mr. Elliot Superintendent of education in Multnomah county of that State. The city of Portland is in advance of all other localities in the State. The county report shows that 3,500 children were registered as being of school age, $1,400 were paid to teachers, and $2,600 spent in school contingencies. The last Legislature for the first time appointed a State Superintendent.

SHOULD it prove true, that the visit of Secretary Belknap to that portion of the country bordering on Mexico has its origin in a design to promote the annexation of five of the Mexican States to this country, it will be a very important affair. The condition of chronic warfare kept up along the border is the reason given for this move. The Mexican government is unable or disinclined to preserve the peace—hence the purpose of our government to take matters into its own hands.

BISMARCK still continues his war against the Catholic Church within the limits of Germany. His latest move is to abolish the fifteenth and eighteenth articles of the Prussian Constitution of 1848, thus placing the entire ecclesiastical system of Prussia under the control of a Minister of State. This move will tend to embitter his quarrel with the Catholic authorities, but he announces his purpose to press energetically forward, till every influence opposed to the State, shall be made subordinate or be destroyed.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ has been tendered, by Mr. Anderson, of New York, an island, near New Bedford, Massachussetts, and $50,000 in money, for the establishment of a school in Natural History. The island has buildings upon it, which may be immediately availed of for the purposes of the school. Under the direction of Prof. Agassiz this school will speedily assume a national importance, and achieve, without doubt, a world-wide reputation. The thought of founding such an institution was an exceedingly happy one.

THE idea of Governor Hendricks, to build up a new Democratic party, out of Liberal-Democratic element, does not seem to find a great deal of favor among the unterrified. They are of the opinion, evidently, that it is the destiny of the Democracy to swallow and digest so much of the Liberal element as may not escape to the Republican party, but are not willing to submit to any reconstruction on their own account. All of which, we are inclined to think, is wise enough, as the time for reconstructing has not come yet.

THE prohibitory liquor clause that was before the Constitutional Convention was defeated, and, as we think, very wisely. We doubt the propriety of seeking to incorporate special issues in a document purporting to be the fundamental law of a State. Circumstances may change the views of the people, and what would be well enough as a statutory enactment, would be entirely out of place in a constitutional document. We very earnestly hope that care will be taken to make the new Constitution so acceptable that the people will vote for, rather than against its adoption.

THE Connecticut election will be held next Thursday, April 7th, and as the State is nearly evenly balanced, the result will be anticipated with interest by the politicians. The campaign has not been an active one, and a full vote is not expected. For Governor the candidates are Henry P. Haven, Republican, and Charles R. Ingersoll, Democrat. Four members of Congress are to be chosen, the four members of the last House, from Connecticut, being all candidates for re-election—Hawley, Kellogg and Starkweather, Republicans, and Barnum, Democrat. Ex-Governor English is the Democratic candidate against Kellogg.

A CAREFUL TABLE gives the following result of the occupations of Graduates of Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan and Dartmouth Colleges. Of 622 Harvard Graduates, 570 Wesleyans, 1,772 Yale, and 1,254 Dartmouth, making a total of 4,218, about 26 per cent. were clergymen, 32½ per cent. lawyers, 13 per cent. physicians, 33⅓ per cent. instructors, the remainder being engaged in journalism, commerce, manufactures, etc., 45½ per cent. of the Wesleyan alumni were clergymen, 40½ per cent. Harvard were lawyers, of the Yale men, 34½ per cent. were lawyers, and 33⅓ per cent. were clergymen.

THE constituents of General Garfield, in Trumbull county, Ohio, held a meeting, last week, at which resolutions were adopted calling on Garfield to resign his seat in Congress, because of having voted for the salary increase. He replied, explaining that he so voted, because having the appropriation bill in charge, and the salary amendment having been tacked on, he was compelled to vote for it, or go against his own bill. Senator Morrill, of Maine, justifies himself by a similar reason. As this will, no doubt, be the popular reply of Congressmen, when questioned on this subject, we will take occasion to say that the reason alleged is as great a swindle as the salary job. No one knows better than they that it could have been kept off from the appropriation bill had they so desired.

THE bill for the reorganization of the State Treasury in accordance with the Constitutional amendment adopted last fall, has been reported on favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, has passed that body, and we presume will pass the House during the coming week. The bill was framed by Senator White, of Indiana. It provides for the election of State Treasurer next October to hold office for two years, and be ineligible to re-election until the expiration of the term following that to which he may be elected at that or any subsequent time. This is in accordance with the provision adopted by the Constitutional Convention in regard to this office. The bill also fixes the bonds of the Treasurer at five millions of dollars, with not less than five sureties, and names the first Monday of March as the commencement of the term of office. At present the State Treasurer's term commences in May. The present State Treasurer, by the pending bill, is continued in office until March, 1874.

NEW JERSEY seems disposed to try a novel system of criminal reform. A bill is pending before the Legislature of that State providing for the appointment of an agent at a salary of $1,000, with power to expend $2,000 per year in the work of procuring employment for such of the discharged convicts as may have, during the period of imprisonment, shown a disposition to reform and lead useful lives. It would be difficult to conceive of a more humane system of treatment, nor one that seems better calculated to exercise a beneficial influence upon the criminal classes. Hundreds of young men and women, we have no doubt, may be found every year who would be willing to give practical evidence of repentance for the remainder of their lives for having once yielded to temptation, if they could only succeed in getting honest people to trust them. It is to be hoped that the New Jersey Legislature will promptly agree to the amendment referred to, and that we shall soon hear a favorable report from the agent appointed under it.

THE new Mint and Coinage act went into operation Tuesday, April 1st. This act establishes the Mint of the United States as a Bureau of the Treasury Department, having all mints for coinage and all assay offices under its control. The chief officer of the Bureau is styled the "Director of the Mint," and holds his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President for reasons which must be communicated to the Senate. The chief officers of the several mints and assay offices are hereafter to be called "Superintendents," and in addition to their former duties are to act as "treasurers" of the respective establishments. There is no change in the gold coinage, but in the silver coinage a "trade dollar," for commercial purposes, slightly above the Spanish dollar in value, is to be struck. The two cent piece is no longer to be coined, and the "minor coins" are to be restricted to one, three and five cent pieces. All the engraving of dies for coins for all the mints is to be executed at the Philadelphia Mint, and all the coinage of all the mints is to be tested there. Dr. Henry R. Linderman, formerly Director of the Philadelphia Mint, has been appointed chief officer, by the President.

THE developments at the Fremont trial in Paris, as reported by the French press, look very badly for the credit of the General. It is well, while admitting this, to bear in mind, that trials in French Courts are very unlike those in this country, and that some allowance must be made for the freedom with which the witnesses are allowed to testify. The facts are about as stated in these columns several weeks since, no new evidence being developed during the trial. A singular feature of the trial was the evidence of M. Lissignol. He, and all the others of the accused who were present, desired to throw the entire responsibility upon Fremont, and they claimed that they also had been deceived by him. But M. Lissignol went further still, and blamed the whole American people for the fraud that had been practiced upon the French. In one place he says: "I have since ascertained that there is not the least species of morality in America." He blamed the common custom, which he held could not be understood in France, of railroads mortgaging what they did not possess, but what they promised to purchase. He claimed that the case must be adjudged according to American customs, "and unfortunately," he added, "I must confess it now, Americans in general must be extremely distrusted, even members of Congress and the most eminent men of the country." We commend the closing remark of the French witness to such of the members of Congress as took part in the salary grab. Considered, however, as evidence in a court of law, we would say that M. Lissingnol's remarks were rather general. No wonder Fremont was sentenced to five years' imprisonment *en contumacion*.

AFTER a prolonged investigation, needlessly so to our mind, the four House committees drawn to try the four contested seats from Luzerne county, have reported in favor of the right of the contestants. Under this decision four Democratic representatives will be ousted and four Republicans admitted to take part in legislation during the last week or ten days of the session. The State, however, will enjoy the luxury of paying both contestants and sitting members their full salary and allowances, and the railroad companies will be taxed for free passes for both parties. The addition of four Republicans to the voting strength of the party in the House was not needed for any political ends, but it was important that the gross and shameless election frauds in some of the precincts of Luzerne county should be emphatically rebuked, and the cause of justice and honest elections would have been better served had it been done more promptly. As it is, the decision of the House loses much of its significance and influence by the delay in ousting the fraudulently returned members. Luzerne county has been a hot-bed of election immoralities for a good many years, and it is to be hoped the majority party in that county will accept the result of this investigation as a warning in the future. People are not apt to spend money freely in corrupting elections, and running their precious carcasses under the shadow of the State's prison, unless they expect to realize something. If they lose the offices they commit crime to obtain, the temptation will be withdrawn, and we may have a sort of enforced honesty in the afflicted portions of the State where the ballot is a mere plaything for the worst class of desperadoes. And this principle we would not have confined to Democratic Luzerne by any means.

WE referred at some length, a few days since, to the results, so far as then known, to the efforts of an agent of the International Peace Association, to secure the cooperation of the various European Governments in a movement looking to a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of international differences. This gentleman is now on his way home, his last visit being paid to Mr. Gladstone, from whom he received very courteous assurances of sympathy and aid. The various European Governments, and noted persons not immediately connected with any Government, yet influential withal, have entered very fully into the enterprise, and the Peace Congress, which will meet in New York in October next, promises to be a largely attended and influential body. It will aim to arrange, upon the basis of principles adopted for the Geneva arbitration, an ungovernmental board, to whom shall be submitted all questions of difference between nations, the decisions of this board to be accepted by the parties at issue. The subject is in a better shape at present than ever before. The International Peace Association has been in existence for several years, and when organized it was laughed at as a chimerical institution, too visionary and theoretical even to be practically recognized. But the Washington Treaty, with its resulting Geneva Arbitration, has shown the practicability of the enterprise, and, as a result, the nations are disposed to adopt it. Other influences impel them to the same course. War has become distasteful to the masses, everywhere. These have learned that it only brings hardship and misery to them, while peace is a source of prosperity and comfort. The German Emperor is reported to have wept when he realized that he must enter upon the French campaign, and since the war has been over, despite the large money indemnities received from France, misery and poverty have come to the German people. Thus a great variety of circumstances operate in favor of peace. While absolute peace will not, in all cases, be preserved, we fully believe that in many, and perhaps a majority, of instances, war will be averted by a plan similar to that proposed by the Peace Association.

### THE LATEST HORROR.

It is difficult to imagine a greater horror than that which occurred to the White Star steamer "Atlantic," near Halifax, on Tuesday last. In one brief moment, seven hundred human beings were hurried into eternity, and a noble vessel lost. The White Star is one of the most popular lines, and its steamers have become famous for speed and comfort. Hitherto, no disasters have marred the even tenor of its success, and it bid fair to become the most popular line of steamers on the ocean. The effect of the recent catastrophe will naturally be to mar this rising popularity, and prevent timid persons from trusting themselves to the perils of the sea. While it is true that the "Atlantic" disaster should not reflect unfavorably, either on the company to whom she belonged, or the remaining vessels of the fleet, yet there is an element of superstition in human nature that prompts abandonment of a line of travel that may be visited by accidents, involving loss of life. There are instances in which steamship lines have been entirely broken up by a few misfortunes of the kind, involving but little loss of property really, but which served to undermine popular confidence in the safety of their ships. The Pacific Mail Company is in a struggling condition at this time, partially for this reason. The White Star is a new line, and its vessels are among the staunchest and best that sail from New York. The fact of one disaster is no evidence that the line is not generally worthy of confidence, although it is a terrible affair.

It is difficult to suggest a remedy for disasters of this kind, unless it be in so arranging lights along that particular coast as to utterly preclude the possibility of mistaking the position of a vessel. We have not enough information as to what transpired between midnight, when the captain's watch ended, and two o'clock, when the vessel struck, to enable us to form an opinion as to the exact cause of the accident. At the time when the captain's watch ended, the "Atlantic" was judged to be about thirty-nine miles from Sambro-light. If this estimate was correct, there was no reason why two hours afterward, the vessel should be run on Meagher's rock, twenty-two miles west of Halifax. Either the first estimate was erroneous, or the officers who relieved the captain's watch were not sufficiently careful in navigating their vessel. But without the facts, it is impossible to accurately estimate the cause of the accident.

The terrible nature of the calamity, and the fearful loss of life involved, will render this one of the historical disasters of ocean traffic. It is fearful to contemplate the idea of seven hundred human beings suddenly plunged from calm slumber into the throes of death. Most of these represented the laboring class—were emigrants who had left their native land with buoyant hopes of brighter days in this country. A stormy and perilous voyage was nearly ended, and had it been day-light they would have been in full sight of land where the vessel struck, and they were hurried into eternity. Friends and relatives at home who waited for word of their safe arrival, in order to follow in their footsteps, will be overwhelmed when the terrible intelligence reaches them of the disaster. In a hundred ways, such occurrences carry misfortune with them.

We hope arrangements will be promptly made for a rigid investigation of the causes of this disaster, in order that precaution may be taken against any recurrence of misfortune of this kind in the future. Captain Williams is a reputable officer of long experience, and we cannot think that he is chargeable with carelessness. But it is very difficult to see why a vessel, in full sight of a light, should have been run on the rocks. Even admitting that there was a miscalculation as to the distance, it is hard to imagine why, on a dark and stormy night, and with full knowledge that the ship was skirting a dangerous coast, unusual precaution should not have been taken to guard against accident. Yet it looks now as though the vessel was driven at a full speed to the very jaws of death.

LATER.

Fuller revelations of the causes and extent of the disaster to the White Star steamer Atlantic relieve some phases of the horror and develop other phases more darkly. About five hundred and fifty deaths are now reported as the actual number. This is some relief as compared with the first report, but is still terrible enough to command universal sorrow. The direct cause of the accident was the mistaking the Prospect for the Sambro light, which, without further explanation, seems like a piece of downright stupidity. It is well known that the various lights displayed for the guidance of mariners have individual peculiarities, no two located near each other, being alike. Hence it was not a mistake growing out of a misapprehension as to the vessel's position or speed, but an actual mistaking of one light for another it did not at all resemble. This at present, seems to us an unpardonable blunder. Captain Williams affirms that he purposed, in an hour, to change the vessel's course, showing that he had apprehensions of danger; the question comes up, why should the vessel have been driven forward at full speed, within the limits of known danger. The Nova Scotian coast is peculiarly dangerous to vessels, reefs and shoals projecting far out to sea,—yet though all these the Atlantic was driven at full speed to her destruction.

But the worst aspect of this disaster remains. It is now quite certainly ascertained that the Atlantic was not properly supplied with coal for her passage, owing probably to its high price at Liverpool. She was not unusually long on the passage, being but a little over nine days out, and yet she was short of coal. It cannot be pleaded that this was not anticipated, as she clearly ought to have had enough on board for a passage of from fifteen to twenty days. The Captain ought to have known just how much he had before starting—and probably did. From the large number of steerage passengers on board, the suspicion is entertained that a portion of space designed for coal was actually fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. Whether these surmises are correct or not, it is certain that there was not enough coal on board for the passage, and this was known to the officers before starting. The reason for the short supply is, of course, the high price at Liverpool. Thus, a culpable economy on the part of the company is chargeable with the destruction of nearly six hundred human beings.

The official investigation which has been ordered will develop, we hope, all the facts which may bear upon this disaster. But it is evident that the most stringent legislation is needed, in this country and England, for the protection of the lives of persons who go as passengers on board of vessels. A member of the English Parliament recently developed evidence showing that ship owners and packet companies very frequently display an utter disregard for human life, in their intense greed for money. There should be the most stringent legislation against this. In addition, however, to laws, there should be Government agents to see that the laws are enforced. For example, before a steamship or other vessel carrying passengers, is permitted to proceed to sea, she should be inspected by a Government officer, in order that her fitness for the passage might be ascertained. Had the Atlantic been inspected she would not have been permitted, by an honest officer, to go to sea with but ten or eleven days' supply of coal on board, and this alone would have saved the disaster—as with fifteen days' supply of coal in her lockers she would have proceeded direct to New York. We hope this warning will be something more than a nine days' wonder. It ought to lead to stringent legislation of the right sort.

THE agent of the White Star Company telegraphs from Liverpool that the Atlantic had a full supply of coal on board, and ought to have been able to make New York, unless the consumption was largely in excess of the average. We elsewhere criticise this feature of Captain Williams' report, and are glad that there may be some explanation, serving to relieve the officers from culpability. Still, we hope a thorough investigation will be made, as if the Company is careful and liberal, its interests, as well as those of the public, require that the exact truth shall be known. Such a terrible affair should be thoroughly inquired into, that precautions may be taken against a recurrence.

### THE JUDICIARY, RAILROADS, TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned until the 15th of April, in order to afford its members an opportunity of attending to home concerns that generally accumulate with all business and professional men about the first of April. Since the 7th of January, when the Convention reassembled in Philadelphia, the delegates have been remarkably industrious in attending to their duties. There have been no adjournments save from Saturday to Monday during the three months' session; an instance of industry by a deliberative body without many parallels. The delegates have certainly earned a breathing spell.

On Thursday last, important reports were submitted to the Convention by the Committees on Declaration of Rights, on Legislature, on the Judiciary, on Railroads and Canals, and on Revenue and Taxation, embodying amendments proposed to the present Constitution under these several classifications. These reports very nearly complete the committee work of the Convention, and will enable the delegates on reassembling to resume their labors with the daylight of a completed task in the perspective. On Saturday morning we gave in full the Declaration of Rights, reported by Mr. MacConnell, of Pittsburgh, and we print elsewhere this morning full and careful abstracts of the articles reported on Judiciary, Railroads, and Taxation, the three most important subjects the Convention has to meet, now that the article on Legislation has passed through Committee of the Whole.

But few changes were made in the Bill of Rights. The preamble was amended by the insertion of the words in italics, recognizing the sovereignty of a Supreme Being, and reads as follows:

"We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *recognizing the sovereignty of God, and humbly invoking his guidance in our future destiny*, ordain and establish this Constitution for its government."

The only changes made besides this, are adding to the section "That elections shall be free and equal," the provision, "And no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere with the free exercise of the right of suffrage;" also a provision that no law making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities shall be passed, and that no law shall limit the amount of damages recoverable in any suit, and that where an injury, caused by negligence or misconduct, results in death, the action shall survive. A minority report from the committee recommends that the right of trial by jury may be waived, and that in civil cases three-fourths may, under certain limitations, render a verdict. In cases of libel it is also recommended by the minority that the truth of a publication may be made a sufficient defense.

The changes in the Judiciary article are mainly the enlargement of the Supreme Court to nine judges, the erection of Circuit Courts of appellate and original jurisdiction, the consolidation of the District and Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and the change from an elective to an appointive system in the selection of judges of the Supreme Court; the judges to hold office twenty-one years, and two-thirds of the Senate to be necessary for their confirmation, after appointment by the Governor. The Circuit Court is to be an intermediate tribunal between the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts, and is intended as a measure of relief and to promote the despatch of business. The Circuit Court will consist of eight judges elected over the State at large, will be presided over by a Supreme Judge, and exercise their appellate jurisdictions within six circuits. Appeals from this Court to the Supreme Court will lie in cases involving between $500 and $2,000, and also in all cases below $500 in amount, in which the opinion of the Circuit Court has not been unanimous or when any one of the Judges before whom the case was heard will certify that there is a question which ought to be submitted to the consideration of the Supreme Court. Where, in cases below $500, the Judges are unanimous or refuse so to certify, the opinion is to be conclusive. The Register's Court is abolished, and provision made for Orphans' Court Judges exercising the same powers and jurisdiction. Two of these Judges are to be elected in Allegheny county. The Judiciary article embodies important modifications of the present system, and will certainly afford the one hundred and three lawyers in the Convention texts for speeches that will exhaust the subjects and very likely the patience of the people.

The article on Railroads will be accepted as thorough and radical in the checks it proposes on the growing power of corporate monopolies. We recognize in its provisions the hand of one of our Allegheny county delegates (Mr. Thomas Howard), who has given the subject much consideration and has spent a great deal of time in gathering important details bearing on it. In the first place it requires from the Legislature a general railroad law, by which any corporation or individuals have the right to construct a railroad between any two points in the State; the consolidation, lease or purchase of competing and parallel lines is prohibited; no railroad can be leased for a longer period than twenty-five years unless with the consent of a majority of two-thirds of the stock, ratified by act of the Legislature; the business of mining and manufacturing is prohibited to common carriers, and they are debarred from acquiring or holding lands except to such an extent as may be necessary for their own business. Discrimination in freights or transportation charges against the people of this State is prohibited, and uniform rates for carrying freights and passengers are required. All railroads and canals are declared public highways; officers of such prohibited from engaging in the business of transporting or forwarding freight on the lines thereof, and in fact the creation of "fast freight" or "transportation companies," made impossible. Combinations between railroad and coal companies for an increase of transportation rates for the prices of mined or manufactured products are prohibited, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. A method of increasing capital stock is prescribed in connection with a retroactive clause declaring void all existing laws authorizing an increase of stock or bonds. In addition there are other restrictions. The report seems to be fully up to the demands of the people, and we look for the most earnest and excited debates on it that will mark the Convention reports.

The article on Taxation, Revenue and Finance is also of great importance. All taxes must be uniform and levied and collected by general laws; exemptions are prohibited; no city shall become indebted (including present indebtedness) to a greater amount than six per cent. on its taxable property—counties two per cent., school districts two, and townships one per cent.; the sinking fund of the State is made inviolate for the extinguishment of the State debt until it is reduced below five millions of dollars. *The moneys of the State shall be kept at interest for the benefit of the State*, and quarterly statements are required of where such moneys are deposited, loaned and on what security. This puts an end to private speculation with the "unexpended balance."

When the Convention reassembles it will have plenty of work ready cut for its hands, in these reports, the main features of which we have here adverted to. They embody questions of lasting importance to the people, and we look for radical differences of opinion and earnest discussion on them. They bring up with great clearness and force questions of practical reform. We have no doubt on which side the people are ranged, and feel a great deal of confidence the Convention, in its action, will embody their wishes in the new Constitution.

### SIR BARTLE FRERE'S MISSION.

A few days since, a brief telegram from London announced the failure of the attempt on the part of Sir Bartle Frere, to persuade the Sultan of Zanzibar to break up the African slave trade. The movement was inspired by the English Government, and was partially the result of the representations of Dr. Livingstone, that little or nothing could be done toward the civilization of the people of Africa, so long as the slave trade was permitted. Persuasion was resorted to, because the English Government had entered into a treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, under which he was permitted to keep up the slave trade along the coast of his dominions. He was not permitted to import or export slaves, but this, and all other provisions of the treaty, are evaded by the advantages afforded by the position of the Zanzibar sea coast, and its neighboring islands. Situated off the east coast of Africa, six degrees below the equator, the island of Zanzibar forms, with Pemba and other islands, the outworks of the Sultan's possessions on the main land, so that cargoes of slaves leaving the port of Kilwa, though intended for exportation, are assumed to be shipped to other parts of his dominions. There has been commission for Attorney General.

WILLIAM D. WILSON, probably the most extensive cattle grazer and largest land owner in Ohio, died of erysipelas, at his home in Madison county, Wednesday.

### BROWNSVILLE.

**All Fool's Day—Death—That Church Question—Local Option, &c., &c.**

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 1, 1873.

MOVING DAY.

All the drays, carts, wagons, &c., were busily engaged to-day aiding in the usual "flitting" that must necessarily take place upon "All Fool's Day."

DEATH.

Mrs. Bar, wife of Henry Bar, Esq., died Sunday evening. Mr. Bar has been very unfortunate since he came to Brownsville, which was about a year since. He has lost two of his family by death.

LOCAL OPTION.

Yesterday was a grand day for saloon keepers and beer drinkers. Every other man that navigated the streets seemed to be under the impression that the pavement was trying to strike him in the face. As it was the last drunk, we have no word of reproof. R.

### Butler Oil Field.

We gather these notes of this oil district from the latest returns to the *Oilman's Journal*.

FAIRVIEW.

A well was struck on Saturday last on the Patton farm, half a mile southwest of Fairview, which started up at about 200 barrels. The farm, together with the well, is owned by McKinney & Nesbitt.

A well was struck on the Faul Troutman farm, some miles southwest of Fairview, on Saturday of last week, which is represented as one of the largest in the entire district. It is said, on first commencing to flow, a 250 barrel tank was filled in about eight hours; but this is a greater yield than the well can be expected to keep up. Vandegrift & Foreman are the owners.

A large tank at the A. S Harrington well, burst last Tuesday night letting the oil run down into Bear Creek.

GREECE CITY.

The Tabor & McFarland well still yields 300 barrels daily. It has changed hands twice this week. Philips Brothers bought it from Tabor & McFarland, and then sold it to two gentlemen from Virginia, for $40,000.

The old well is yielding about 70 barrels per day.

The Clemminger well, just above the old one, continues to yield 200 barrels. It is supposed to have tapped the old well, as it decreased immediately. The other wells in the vicinity have dropped off considerably, but are still paying wells.

### The Weather.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

In our March indications we stated they were indescribable, being so changeable and erratic. The month has proven one of the most variable, windy and stormy, with a few soft spring days, succeeded by sudden violent storms, of any preceding month.

RECORD.

From February 26th to March 28th, twenty-two cloudy and variable days: nine of rain, six of snow and seven of sunshine; average daily thermometer, 35; short high winds, prevalent west and northwest; rain and melted snow, 3 30-100 inches; daily average of the river, 8½ feet; 66 records out of 93; the wind was southwest, west and northwest; average barometer, 29; maximum thermometer on the 15th, 56; minimum on the 5th, 9 7-10.

The indications from the 28th of March to the 26th of April, if as correct as in March, point to a very stormy, high windy, rainy month, with a few feathery snow northwest windy days, with a few soft spring days, as a prelude to a rain storm.

Cloudy and variable days, twenty-one: rain, fourteen; snow or snow and rain, four; sunshine and fair, nine. So far, everything is in good order for a good agricultural season, and good health for the community. The gauntlet to run is the frost, following long rain storms, and an excess of rain in April is liable to be succeeded by a dry July or August.

G. A.

PITTSBURGH, April 2, 1873.

### STATE ITEMS.

MRS. BARNACLE, aged one hundred years, died in Cambria county last week.

GEO. L. MARIS has been appointed to the principalship of the West Chester State Normal School, made vatant by the resignation of Dr. Chandler.

THE flood in the Susquehanna has brought thousands of ducks to the islands in the vicinity of Harrisburg, but owing to the high winds which prevailed at the time boating was impossible, and sportsmen did not meet with much success.

ON the 24th ult., the house of Charles Sheller, of Donegal township, Washington county, was burned, with all its contents. Mr. S. was at a neighbor's house when one of the children ran to alarm him, but before he got home all was beyond hope.

THE Coroner's jury in the Snyder murder case, after an hour's deliberation, on Wednesday, rendered a verdict that Monroe Snyder came to his death by the effusion of blood upon the brain, caused by injuries received at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

THE body of the man found dead on the Pennsylvania Railroad, below Leaman Place, on Saturday morning, has been identified as Josiah M. Bird, Louisville, Ky., who was traveling from that city, in company with his mother, to pay a visit to his sister in New York.

WASHINGTON COUNTY has eight convicts in the Allegheny penitentiary—three white males (Elmer Powelson, Wm. Forrester, and James R. Hutton), four colored males (Benjamin McClelland, John Fullum, Jerry Knight, and "Sut" Butler), and one colored female (Emily Brown).

THE Monongahela *Republican* says Mrs. Louis Buttermore, of Mt. Pleasant, Pa., gave birth to child some six days ago, which is living yet, and seems healthy, which weighed when two days old, but twelve ounces. Its head is about as large as a double yolk hen's egg, and the baby is correspondingly wee.

PENNSYLVANIA may well be called the iron State, as its product in pig iron, bloom, forged and rolled iron, together with iron bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, nails, spikes, pipe and castings is set down at the sum of $128,701,907, in addition to which, machinery and boilers to the value of $29,258,153 are manufactured, besides nearly $7,000,000 worth of steel.

ON Saturday morning, March 15th, the dwelling of Valentine Sargent, in West Bethlehem township, Washington county, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the contents, the only articles saved being a sewing machine and bedstead. The flames had obtained such headway before discovery that the inmates barely escaped with their lives. It is supposed the conflagration originated from the grate. The loss is estimated at between $2,500 and $3,000, on which there is no insurance.

THE Greensburg *Herald* says: The remains of an unknown man were discovered in the Conemaugh river, near Blairsville intersection, on Sabbath last, by a little girl. The remains were those of a well developed man, smooth face and very dark hair. He had on a light pair of pants, white shirt, black undercoat and black overcoat. The clothes were very much torn, and the body was covered with bruises. The back part of the head was caved in, it is supposed from contact with the rocks and ice. It is supposed that the body had been in the water a considerable length of time. Nothing was found upon the body which would lead to identification. The deceased was supposed to be about 40 to 45 years of age. The remains were found on the Indiana side of the river, and were decently buried.

TWO YOUNG MEN of Susquehanna Depot, Wayne county, named respectively Frank Brue and Michael Drooney, had an altercation on Saturday last, which resulted fatally to Drooney. The circumstances of the case are these: Both have been trying to keep the company of a young lady of the place. Drooney got the better of Brue, and while the former was walking out with his lady love on Sunday night, Brue used insulting language to his rival. Tuesday afternoon Drooney met Brue and had some words with him. As he left Brue caught up a bottle that was filled with oxalic acid, and started after Drooney. Just as he got to him, Drooney partially turned round, and as he turned Brue struck him with the bottle on the left temple and across the left cheek, cutting a deep gash in his face and smashing in his forehead. The acid ran into the wound, as the bottle was broken into a thousand pieces. He was taken home and died of his injuries shortly after. Brue left town, but it is reported that he has since been captured.

### OHIO ITEMS.

THE Lutheran church at Alliance was dedicated last week.

COL. C. A. SHEPARD died at Pomeroy on the 26th. He served in the 173d Ohio Regiment.

DR. JACOB KIRBY, a much respected citizen of Hillsboro, aged 74 years, died on Wednesday.

ONE Livingstone is creating an excitement in Wayne county preaching against secret societies.

OHIO stands next to New York, among the States, as an exhibitor in the coming Vienna Exposition.

FREDERICK DEWEY, for over fifty years a resident of Kent, Portage county, died recently at the age of seventy-five.

OVER 9,000 letters are sent from Ashtabula post office, each week. A lady is the post mistress. She is a soldier's widow.

J. R. BEERS, a Columbus citizen, has been put in jail, in Paris, France, for assaulting an officer of the French army in a political squabble.

THE Republicans of Lawrence county, Ohio, are talking of General William H. Enochs, of Ironton, as the next Republican

# AN OCEAN HORROR.

## The Steamship Atlantic Goes Down with One Thousand Persons on Board.

## OVER 500 SOULS FIND A WATERY GRAVE.

## STATEMENTS BY THE OFFICERS AND A PASSENGER.

## A Terrible Tale of Suffering.

## Full Particulars of the Accident to the Atlantic.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The White Star steamer Atlantic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool for New York, while coming into this port for coal, struck on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck. Of about one thousand souls on board upwards of seven hundred were drowned.

The third officer, Brady, arrived in this city this evening. He says the Atlantic left Liverpool on the 20th of March, with upwards of nine hundred steerage passengers and fifty cabin passengers. The steamer experienced boisterous weather during the passage, but all went well until noon on Monday, the 31st of March, when the supply of coal became nearly exhausted. The Captain determined to put into Halifax. The captain and third officer were on deck until midnight. The position was then judged to be Sambro light, bearing N. N. W. thirty-nine miles. The captain then went into his chartroom, leaving orders to be called if there was any change in the vessels position. Brady went to bed the same time as the captain. The next thing that he remembers is that he was thrown out of his bunk, and he felt the ship strike several times. He then rushed on deck, and found the Captain and officers there, and the deck full of passengers. He got an axe and commenced to clear away a boat. The Captain and other officers were busy doing the same thing. Brady got a boat and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. Just at that moment the steamer fell over on her beam ends and sank. Only one boat had been got clear. All others were carried down by the steamer, and all in it were lost. Brady scrambled into the mizzen rigging, which was above water, and seeing that he could do nothing there, he then went forward and unwove the halliards, being assisted by Quartermaster's Spielman and Owen. Brady then took the halliards and all three swam to a rock, and then a line was hauled ashore and a number of passengers landed by it. A number had got on the rock, but as the tide was rising, their position became more ghastly every moment. Just then fishermen on shore came out in boats and rescued those on the rock and a large number from the rigging.

Brady remained at the scene until noon today, when all who were alive on board had been taken from the wreck except the chief officer, Mr. Frith, who was in the rigging, shouting for help. Brady says he tried to get the crew to go to the rescue of Frith, but the sea was so heavy that nobody would volunteer.

Altogether about two hundred and fifty persons were saved, including Captain Williams, also the fourth officer, Mr. Brown, the doctor and several of the engineers and sailors. Not a single woman or child was saved. Most of them, as well as hundreds of men, were drowned in their berths.

The steamer struck about two o'clock this morning. The weather at the time was dark, but not thick. All the sea rough. Steamers are going down to-night to render what assistance they can. All the people saved from the wreck, with the exception of Brady, are still at Prospect, where the fishermen are giving them all the attention in possibly can.

**Statement by a Steerage Passenger.**

HALIFAX, N. S., April 2.—A steerage passenger makes the following statement: I turned into my berth about eleven o'clock on Monday night. The night was dark, but starlight and the weather fine. I knew the ship was going into Halifax for coal. The last I remembered was that two bells, one o'clock, struck. I then went to sleep, and woke up with a shock, and remarked to my mate, "There goes the anchor." I thought, of course, we were safe in Halifax harbor, but as soon as she made the second plunge, I said "Good God, she's ashore." With that we got up and dressed. The companion way was thronged with lower steerage passengers. Seeing that the sea was commencing to break over the ship and the lower down companion way, I got as many as possible to take to their bunks and hold on by the iron stanchions. There we remained until after day-light. The ship had fallen over and the steerage was full of water, one side only being out of it. Our only chance of escape was the ports. A number of men,

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

## TERMS FOR 1873.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.


BONDS at Frankfort 95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 118¼@1184.

THE consolidation of the various Atlantic telegraph lines, and a reduction of rates, is under arrangement. With the new line, to be laid in May, if a reduction shall really be made in the charge for messages, it will greatly increase the volume of business.

THE prompt conviction of Nixon, the murderer of Phyfer, in New York, and his sentence, was quite a surprise. Yet it is regarded as a very fortunate circumstance, and if he is hung at the appointed time, crime in New York will have received another check.

THE TOWN of Parkers, one of the great oil centres, seems to be particularly unfortunate in respect to fires. It is not very long since it was visited with a terrific conflagration, and within two or three days another, involving about $200,000 of loss, has visited it. Measures ought to be taken to substitute brick for frame buildings, as in Oil City. It pays in the end to take precautions against fire, even though the first cost may be greater.

THE absolute quietness of the political canvass in Rhode Island, and the certainty of a Republican triumph, caused that event to be less noticed than its merits deserve. The majority for Howard for Governor will be about six thousand—a good sound majority, when we consider the tameness of the canvass, and the light vote. There have been times when the election in that State has been very strongly contested; now it is a clear case for the Republican party in quiet times.

EDUCATION has long been regarded as the great hope of the South, and for this reason much public interest attached to the Peabody bequest. Careful observers, who have recently traveled through several Southern States, report that while Virginia, Florida and Tennessee are making decided progress in this particular, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas are not. The mere mention of the States that are, and are not progressing in this particular, is enough to illustrate the political importance of education.

THE IRISH members of the British Parliament are remarkably sensitive over the phrase "ultramontane." The *Pall Mall Gazette* used the atrocious word, in discussing the course of the Irish members toward the Dublin University bill. It was not at all clear who the Ultramontanes were, but Mr. Munster was very anxious to have the editor brought to the bar of the Commons, and publicly disgraced. The discussion proved a safety valve, however, and after the Irish members had had their say, they subsided.

IF WE may trust reports, the insurrectionists in Cuba are making substantial progress against the Spanish forces. In several engagements, of late, they have gained decided victories, the value of which is said to be very great. The people of Cuba show a praiseworthy determination not to be identified with Spain at all,—whether the mot1er country be under Monarchical or Republican form of Government. They have imbibed the American spirit, and demand, and should have, the freedom to govern themselves in their own way.

THE Convention of Farmers in Illinois is a noticeable affair. Seventy-two counties of the State are represented, and the proceedings are of great interest. All subjects of interest, including railroads and their management, rivers and their improvement, legislators and their vices, are discussed in the plainest manner. It is a politico-industrial convention, and carries with it a suspicion of trouble to mercenary politicians who are more interested in rascality than in rendering honest service to the people. A really independent convention of this kind is a good thing for any State.

THE *Post* is disconsolate at the greenback prospect. It is fully persuaded that the time is not far distant when gold will be worth,—or will sell at 200,—putting greenbacks down to fifty cents in comparative value. This is bad,—very bad. We might be frightened at it, had not our Democratic cotemporary uttered so many lugubrious prophecies in the past, which the fates declined to fulfil. Business men, we believe, are of the opinion that the payment of the May interest, which will be anticipated, and the sale of $6,000,000 of gold during the present month, will check the present speculative flurry, and send gold down to one hundred and twelve again. As a matter of curiosity we will just wait and see which is the nearest right, the *Post*, or men of business.

THE relative advantages of private and government ship-building will, we trust, be fairly tested, now that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to have two or three of the new ships of war built in the private ship yards on the Delaware. It has long been a mooted question whether it is good policy to keep up so many government yards, the claim being that our naval vessels can be kept in better repair, and at less expense at the private yards. Especially is it affirmed that a better quality of new ships can be produced by private builders. Our experience during the war was rather mixed,—some of the vessels from both public and private yards being good, and some bad. The enormous extra claims put in by private builders has been an unfavorable feature,—but let us hope the complicated question will now be finally settled.

IN ANOTHER column will be found the speech delivered by Colonel Bayne, in summing up the First Ward contested election case in behalf of Mr. Gazzam. Our knowledge of Mr. Gazzam enables us to say that he is a gentleman of undoubted integrity, and that in proposing to contest Mr. Elder's seat, was doubtless actuated by pure and proper motives. It will be noticed that Colonel Bayne pays Mr. Elder the deserved compliment of not being personally responsible for frauds, if frauds there were. The speech is a clear and able *resume* of the facts bearing on the case, and is in Colonel Bayne's best vein. Contests of election are never agreeable affairs, but when gentlemen who appreciate propriety and right undertake them, they serve a public good, generally. Mr. Gazzam was a useful and active member of Councils last year, and we hope the time will come when his voice and influence will again be at the service of the city, in her Councils. We judge the contest to have been fairly conducted, and our friendliness to both the parties in issue leads us to hope that it will not impair in the least a cordial feeling between the contestants.

TWO ITEMS of information from Spain,—Senor Castellar's demand for a more energetic policy in repressing the Carlist bands and the distribution of Minnie rifles to the people of Barcelona,—indicate a more hopeful prospect for the Republic than was before announced. To these items may be added the fact that the Cure of Santa Cruz, who so inhumanly beat patriot soldiers, is being chased out of the country. While none of these things are of startling importance in themselves, they are, nevertheless, straws which indicate the popular drift. For a short time past the Republic has seemed to be in a bad way. The clergy were arrayed against it, and Don Carlos was actively engaged, seeking to overthrow the Government, while the people in several provinces seemed apathetic. The distribution of arms to the people of Barcelona proves the confidence of the Government in their loyalty. Properly organized and disciplined, they ought to be able to repel the Carlist bands, and thus form a barrier to the insurrection. The proceedings takea against the Cure of Santa Cruz, argues a disposition to lay hands on the Catholic authorities, unless they are disposed to yield allegiance to the Republic. The new government needs, most of all, time, in which to gain solidity and strength. The machinery is new, and the leading officers have not been accustomed to executive duties, or the responsibilities of government. But they are Spaniards, and if they have time, will establish the Republic, as they are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Republicanism, and are profoundly versed in the theory of government. Energy, rightly directed, is of first importance, and may yet win against the discordant elements at work. We have hope, yet, for the Spanish Republic.

### THE CAUSE.

The criticisms of the press over the "Atlantic" disaster are naturally severe—it being felt that censure is deserving by some one—yet there seems a possibility that the items most generally dwelt upon may be explained so as to clear the White Star Company of blame. One of the items of criticism is the short supply of coal—though the agent of the company telegraphs from Liverpool that the Atlantic had the usual amount on board. The theory is now started, that owing to the high price of coal in England, an inferior quality has been put in the market, just as was done in this country during the war; and that consequently the quality which, at other times, was found more than sufficient to take a vessel to New York, now utterly fails to do it. We mention the point for what it is worth—only intimating that the enormous difference shown is hard to be accounted for in this way. The error in mistaking the Prospect for the Sambro light, no attempt is made to palliate. The recklessness in driving the vessel at full speed along a proverbially dangerous coast, seems to have been realized by the officers of the "Atlantic" before she struck. But the first officer, in charge of the deck, refused to be governed by the advice of others. We also have intimations that Captain Williams was not always sober. The New York *Times*, however, boldly charges on the White Star Company careless and recklessness. It says:

> This reckless trifling with human life is unhappily not without its counterpart in the previous management of the White Star line. What company is it that builds steamers nearly eleven times as long as they are broad, and thus renders them unwieldy and dangerous in heavy weather, and so weak that in case of grounding they are morally certain to break up with frightful rapidity? What company is it that drives its ships through fog and storm at the height of their speed, on the dangerous northern passage that the ships of more carefully managed lines uniformly avoid? What company is it that but last December sent the Adriatic to sea with but one whole blade to her propeller? The company which has thus trifled with the lives of its passengers is that which owned the steamship Atlantic, now the coffin of over five hundred drowned corpses.

These questions carry the inference that the White Star Company has adopted a dangerous model, in order to gain speed, that it urges its vessels forward at reckless speed, and by the most dangerous route, and that it has sent its vessels to sea in bad repair. We have seen other criticisms based on the speedy sinking of the "Atlantic." To our mind, some of these are unjust. The uniform testimony of passengers has heretofore been that the vessels of the White Star Line are easily managed, and quite comfortable in a heavy sea,—which, if true, is a proof of sea worthiness. A vessel that will ride the seas easily, is relatively safe, and the fact that no disaster has come to the vessels of this line, heretofore, shows, we think, their general sea-worthiness. The rapid sinking of the "Atlantic," is attributed, by those on board, to the fact that the waves broke over and rapidly filled her. It is thought she is broken, near the foremast, but otherwise she is believed to be whole. The northern passage, while shorter, is generally regarded as dangerous, owing to the presence of icebergs, occasionally. Otherwise, we judge the management of the White Star line to be equal to that of other lines.

But while extravagant criticism should be avoided, there is room for censure at several points. These we have mentioned, and hope means will be taken to enforce remedies. The disclosures incidental to the "Atlantic" disaster clearly show that all the steamship lines are managed with more or less of recklessness. In one line it turns upon coal supply; with another, it may be the attempt to drive crazy tubs through the water at a greater speed than they will bear; with still others, vessels that should be condemned are sent out with hundreds of human beings on board. All of them should be rigidly watched. A proper standard of safety should be set up by legislators; then officers of unimpeachable, and unpurchasable integrity, should be provided to see that every steamer comes up to the standard.

### "Angel of Peace"—For the White House, by Miss Ella Cooper.

This first great work of the artist is dedicated to her country as a proof of her loyal love and ambitious zeal. It is full of earnestness, and throughout has been treated in a firm and enthusiastic manner. The conception is of the highest type of spiritual beauty. A spirit characterized by human form; just enough of human to bring to vision the soul; harmonious in color, ethereal in treatment, sensitive in expression, and yet having great power and force. It is an angel of peace in calm triumph descending with the benediction of Heaven to bless earth.

There is only in this picture the head and a little of the form, slightly draped; the golden hair floats back from the starlit brow into the azure of heaven; the eyes are earnest and full of tenderness; the firmness and sweetness of the mouth is in harmony with the happy glow of the whole face. The purity of the atmosphere conveys to the mind the impression of space and distance, in which the angel glows as a luminous thought.

The artist, Miss Ella Cooper, is lately returned from Europe, where she has spent several years, the greater part of which time was passed in Italy. Her diligent study and hard labor seem to have developed her talent to render her painting worthy of the position it will occupy on the Presidential Mansion. By special request, and with the approval of the President, it will be hung in the building erected for the ball. The committee have designated the private supper room of the President as best adapted as regards light. The picture was presented to General Grant, for Miss Cooper, by Colonel Wm. P. Roome, of New York.—*Washington Morning Chronicle.*

The ridiculous fellow Sergeant Bates, who has been carrying the United States flag through England, met with a very good humored appreciation of his enterprise. At one place he was presented with a cod-fish, at an other with a box of pills, and at Bolton he received the more significant gift of a dove, to be taken to President Grant as a sign of amity between England and the United States.

ACCORDING to the new electoral reform bill for Austria, just approved by the Emperor, and referred to the Lower House of the Reichsrath, the total number of Deputies is raised to 351, who are to be voted for directly by the people, and not, as heretofore, elected by the Provincial Legislatures. This is as if our Senators were to be elected by the people in districts instead of by the State Legislatures.

## STATE NEWS.

JOHN B. LINN, of Bellefonte, has been appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and has accepted the position.

ON Friday week, the residence of Mrs. Mary Bell, of Spring street, Tyrone, was nearly destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000. Insurance $1,800.

ON Thursday morning last, a married man named David Ross, brakeman on shifter number 36, Altoona, was run over and killed. Thirty-five years old; wife and two children.

HON. D. J. MORRELL has donated to the United Brethren, of East Conemaugh, a lot of ground for a site for a church. Work upon the edifice will soon be commenced.

THE Caledonia Iron Works, formerly the property of Thaddeus Stephens, containing 16,000 acres of land, are to be sold to establish a house of refuge in Lancaster for homeless indigent orphans who have lost either parent.

ON Friday morning last, Charles Miller, an aged laborer in the lower Altoona shops, got his foot caught in the cog wheels of a drill press, and before he was released the foot was ground off at the ankle. The limb was afterwards amputated below the knee, but his age will operate against recovery.

A LAD named Homer Claycomb, aged between 13 and 14 years, son of Samuel Claycomb, residing in Altoona, was instantly killed and his body terribly mangled, opposite the lower shops last Friday—an entire train of freight cars having passed over him, rendering his body perfectly unrecognizable, and indeed it could only be recognized by the shreds of his garments. His parents supposed their child was at school, and hearing that a boy was killed only became alarmed when they learned that he had not been at school.

AN accident occurred on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, a mile and a half south of Saxton. The train which left Bedford early in the morning met with a broken rail. All the cars passed over safely but the last passenger coach, which went over an embankment of some forty feet. It contained ten passengers besides the conductor, brakeman and porter. The following persons were injured: Mr. Woderly, of Riddlesburg, injured internally; J. M. Hedding, of Riddlesburg, cut on the head; M. V. Zeth, Express Agent, at Hopewell, rib broken; C. H. Rauch, State Line, head badly cut; Rev. Sangaree, Everett, arm sprained; Prof. J. W. Hughes, Everett, face cut; Miss Hughes, cut in face and shoulder bruised; John Hamer, Huntingdon, leg bruised; Wm. D. Longenecker, conductor, nose broken and shoulder dislocated; James Dunkle, face cut. It is said the train was going very slow at the time, and that no blame could be attached to those in charge of it.

## OHIO ITEMS.

A LARGE BARN on the farm of H. Hilied, a few miles north of Sidney, with its contents, consisting of hay, grain, wagons, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night.

THERE is unusual commotion in Ashtabula over the appointment of Mrs. L. A. Cary as Postmistress of that village. The lady is a sister of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and a fresh resident of the place.

A LAMENTABLE and probable fatal circumstance transpired March 22d. Mr. J. Eckman's daughter, six years old, was plying in the room with a cousin, a boy of eleven. They pretended the girl was a peddler, and the boy was enacting the part of a robber. He picked up a revolver that was in the room, and told her he would shoot her. Unfortunately it was loaded, and the ball passed through the child's neck, entering below the ear, and coming out on the opposite side. It is feared she cannot recover.

ON the 20th ult., at Rogersville, Mr. Jonas Neff's son James, of twelve years, went to the barn to take the horse to water. His father went on to the watering trough, but in a few minutes heard the horse kicking and stamping so violently that he ran to the barn and found his son beneath the animal, who had trampled him to death. It is supposed the child had climbed on to the horse and then fallen off. No one can portray the father's feelings when he saw the feet of the infuriated beast descending on the mangled body of his boy.

AN explosion occurred at the Girard Iron Company's blast furnace, Youngstown, on Sunday morning last, by which the heads of the blast engine were completely destroyed, and the air pipes considerably damaged. One fragment was thrown a distance of five hundred feet, demolishing the office chimney. At midnight the blast was taken off the furnace after casting, and on starting up the explosion took place. It was subsequently discovered that a taper had been leaking, which threw a large amount of water into the furnace. The generated hydrogen gas which found its way through the tuyers into the circle pipe, and hence through the hot blast and air receiver to the engine. The starting of the engine opened the valves and brought the gas in contact with the air, causing the explosion. The loss will be about five thousand dollars.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

OF the one hundred and twenty-four members of the South Carolina Legislature, only twenty-three are white.

A MARBLE statue of Benjamin Franklin is among the unclaimed articles advertised for sale by the Collector of New Orleans.

A LADY asked a physician if snuff was injurious to the brains. "No," said he, "for nobody who has any brains ever takes snuff."

A MAINE girl lost one of her ear-rings on the road in a recent snow-storm, and a day or two after a neighbor's horse picked it up, and it was found in a snow-ball knocked from his hoof.

THE *Daily Graphic* is to have a rival, so they say. The rumor is that the publishers of "a well-known illustrated" weekly are to start an illustrated daily. This must mean either Harper or Leslie—most probably the former.

A POLICEMAN in New York, by the name of Gibson, showed commendable pluck one day last week. While an infuriated bull which had broken loose was rushing among a crowd of children just let loose from school and tossing and tramping upon them in a furious manner, he rushed up and seized him by the horns, hanging on until the animal was killed by a citizen.

SOME time ago a New Hampshire farmer discovered a large toad near his bee-hive, actively at work catching and devouring bees. With that wonderful forbearance and kindness of heart characteristic of all New Hampshire farmers, he tenderly picked up that frog and carried him a half mile away from the hive. The next morning that identical frog was back again at the old stand, actively at work as before. He again took him up, carried him a long mile away, and dropped him. But in twenty-four hours he was back again, reducing the number of bees as successfully as ever.

THE French railroads may well point with pride to the statistics regarding accidents, which have just been published by the administrator of public works. These statistics embrace the period fr m the year 1859 to the year 1869, inclusive, and they show that, during this long period, out of a total number of 865,995,946 travelers transported on the French railroads, only 65 were killed and only 1,285 were in any way injured. That is to say, there was an average of but one death to 13,323,014 safe journeys of travelers, and an average of only one passenger injured at all out of 673,917. Such proofs of comparative care and safety must be not only gratifying to French railroad directors and to the people of France, but must be astonishing to other nations.

## PERSONAL.

GOVERNOR WHITE, of Maryland, has tendered the appointment of Secretary of State, made vacant by the death of the Hon. John Thompson Mason, to the Hon. Richard C. Holliday, of Talbot county.

THE Belfast *Journal* says that there is a girl in Searsport, Me., thirteen years and six months old, weighs 290 pounds; 5 feet 6 inches high; that measures around the breast 42 inches; around the waist, 42 inches; around the arm, above the elbow, 16 inches. She is in good health and still growing.

ONLY Vice President (now Senator) Hamlin, Chief-Justice Chase, Senator Cameron, Frank P. Blair, sr., and Gideon Welles remain of the associates of Mr. Lincoln in the administration in 1861. Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Anthony, Hamlin and Chandler are the only Senators who were in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and, excepting Vice President Wilson, the only members of that Senate now in public life.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Slusick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Dalley, Solicitor.


THE *Golden Age* says if all the leading actors and actresses in the country were to assemble in a single drawing-room, not in assumed parts, but their real characters, it would be as easily seen that Charlotte Cushman was the chief intellect among them, as that Agassiz is the first of our naturalists, or as Webster was the chief of our Senators.


## RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

### SECRETS OF BEAUTY.

Beauty is a gift bestowed on woman, with which to gladden the heart and eye of man. Have not poets sung it from olden times? Do they not sing it still. Then be careful of it if you who possess the happy boon. Beauty may be in the hair, the eye, the hand—but more than all, the complexion. With a soft, peachlike complexion, a woman is always lovely, and this may be preserved till a good old age with very little trouble; to a great extent it can be acquired, and it can always be improved. The secret is, keep the blood pure. Should pimples, blotches or eruptions of any kind appear on the skin, avoid external applications, for remember, the trouble is in the blood. Purify it then by using the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, and be among the number of those who are asked where they got those rosy cheeks. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞LIBERTY HALL,
Penn Avenue, East Liberty.
At the request of his patrons, PROF. MAYER will teach at the above hall a second quarter, commencing MONDAY NEXT, April 7. Circulars at R. McClaran's Drug store, Penn avenue, East Liberty.
a 2 2&2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
On APRIL 1st, the offices of the
Freight Agent and Freight Cashier
Of the Allegheny Valley R. R. will be
Removed to Sixteenth Street,
Near the Bridge.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Supt.
mh31

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC
should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

## ELECTIONS.

GENERAL OFFICE
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—
An election for Directors of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. will be held in Room No. 12, Company's Building, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, on the SECOND TUESDAY, 8th day of April, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the reports of the business for the past year, and electing a board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1873. mh24

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO.
(Exclusively Savings.)
PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1873.

☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF NINE Directors of this Bank to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, cor. of Penn and Collins avenues, on TUESDAY, April 8, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.
R. M. EVERSON, Cashier.
mh24 15 c

## DIVIDENDS.

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO.,
(East End), PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in from profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders forthwith.
apl-4&10

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, March 31, 1873.

☞DIVIDEND NO. 19.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of
Five Per Cent.
On its Capital Stock, payable on and after APRIL 7, at this office. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 7th proximo, inclusive.
WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
apl Secretary and Treasurer.

## WANTS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO general house work—one that can cook preferred. Apply at 263 Rebecca street, Allegheny. a24:4&7

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEdiately out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work for all description in city and out; women and girls wash, housekeeping, waiting in hotels or eating-houses, washers and ironers in laundries, cook, chambermaids, dining-room girls in hotels, restaurants, seminaries and boarding houses; men want boarding work at new wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Fifth street, first door from suspension Bridge Pittsburgh. fe6

## TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A FRAME HOUSE of 5 rooms; $20 per month. Inquire of W. H. DENNISTON, corner of Penn and Frankstown avenues. mh29:3&5

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR AND Sleeping Room. Apply at No. 35 Ross street, Pittsburgh. mh18

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SECond story front room, suitable for man and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at 132 Wylie avenue. mh18

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, (double parlors,) without board, at No. 63 First avenue. For terms apply at above number. mh14:d

TO LET—STORE AND FIXTURES AT 178 Federal street, Allegheny. For particulars, call at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. apl3:3

TO LET.—TWO SMALL HOUSES, ONE on Centre avenue, No. 96. Hall, parlor, dining and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms above. Water and gas. One at No. 97 Clark street, 6 rooms—unexpectedly vacant. Rent low. Apply at No. 181 Centre avenue. ap3-3:3

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences on Park street, near East Liberty station. The house is an Elegant Frame, of 8 Rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout, with grounds of half an acre planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees. For terms, &c., apply at A. KNIPSCHILD, No. 176 Grant street. mh27:3&5

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Harouche and one set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridle. Enquire at No. 54 Sandusky street, Allegheny City. ap2:3&5

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD Street; one door from the corner of fourth; Nos. 35 and 38, will be sold together or separately. Apply to J. D. STUART, mr27:3&6 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, rye or bond, as ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.
JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my12 180 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JUDSON'S IMPROVED ENSINE GOVERNORS, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Apply to Engine Builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN McKEESPORT FOR SALE.—Will give possession immediately. The store is now doing a well paying business and increasing rapidly. Reasons for selling. Apply to H. E. SELLERS & CO., 43 Wood St., Pittsburgh, or W. M. HILL, McKeesport, Pa. ap1-4d

FOR SALE — A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House of hall and 3 rooms, pleasantly situated on Locust street, Sharpsburg; has cistern, fruit trees, &c. The location is desirable and only 5 minutes' walk from the incline.
S. CUTHBERT,
mh25 208 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps are used. Also, Pumps worked by hand. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Send for circular when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER,
mh8 482 Penn street

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRAble property, the residence of the late John McQ. Nesbit, No. 153 Fayette street, Allegheny, containing 7 rooms, with finished attic, bath room, and wash house. Lot 40 feet front by 120 feet deep, fronting on Fayette street. For terms, apply to McQUISTION & DOUGLAS, No. 57 Penn avenue, fe21:3m

FOR SALE.

The lease, license, good will, fixtures and stock of liquors of one of the oldest, first-class DINING HALLS AND RESTAURANTS in this city. The house is large and is patronized by the very best class of custom and is now doing a profitable trade. This is a rare opportunity for enterprising business. Best of reasons given for selling. Address
RESTAURANT,
ap1:3&5 GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished marble mantles in parlor grates and wash stand in out the house; is built in best, modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars apply at
R. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 72 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Or to 104 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE
2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Ranges in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas fixtures; Slate and Brick Roof. Lot 20 by 100 feet. Situated on Liberty street, Allegheny City.
Also, LOTS
At Hoboken Station,
Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 120 feet, 1, 2 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 72 Federal street, Allegheny city.

DRY GOODS.

Thursday, April 3, '73

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

New Dress Goods.
New Black Goods.
New Striped Goods.
New Black Alpacas.
New Black Silks.
New Japanese Silks.
New Dress Silks.
Black Cashmeres.
Drap De Etes.
Drap De Almas, Shawls.
Scarfs, Suits, &c.

BLACK ALPACAS
AT LOW PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

BOGGS & BUHL.

We are offering most excellent value in
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $2, $2.25 and $2.50.
Having purchased a large stock of above SILKS, we offer them at prices that will warrant an increase of sales in this department—fully 25 cents a yard less than regular prices.
New and very choice line
STRIPED FRENCH SILKS,
At $1, $1.13 and $1.25.
New Black Alpacas,
At 37½ and 50 and 75c, especially desirable on account of Finish and Color.
Black Mohair Lustres,
At 65, 75 and 87½c.—superior Bargains.
BLACK HERNANIS
BLACK GRENADINES,
New Spring Dress Goods,
Opening Every Day, in all the new Designs and Colorings.
We are selling extra Bargains in
JAPANESE SILKS
Very Choice Styles and Elegant Quality.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
TTHS

MEN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
SPRING STYLE.
Neck Ties, Bows and Scarfs for evening and street wear, Linen Collars and Cuffs, new shapes, Gossamer, Merino, Silk and
Flannel Underwear,
Star and True Fit
WHITE SHIRTS,
Open back and front, Fancy Cheviot, Percale, Dover Cloth and Travistock Shirts.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
Boys' White and Fancy Shirts. Linen Shirt Fronts and Wristbands. Full 3-4 Plain Hem and Hemstitched
HANDKERCHIEFS
100 Styles Fine Suspenders;
For Men and Boys. A superior line of Raw and Spun Silk Balbriggan, Plain and Fancy Lisle Cotton
HALF HOSE.
Fine Gold Topez Amathist, Onyx and Coral SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS. Plain and Fancy SLEEVE BUTTONS. Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Satchel and R. R. Bags. Alexander, Dent, Alcroft and Mark's seamless
Kid Gloves.
Dog, Calf and Dog Skin, Silk, Lisle and Berlin Driving and Promenade GLOVES. A lot of FANCY SHIRTS, slightly soiled, clearing out at reduced prices.
This department open on SATURDAY NIGHT till 9 o'clock.
HORNE & CO.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Is now offering a choice lot of
Marsailles and Honey Comb Quilts,
At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, and New Shades in Dress Goods.
Call early and secure bargains.

BRASS FOUNDERS.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
South Side Brass Works.
ALL KINDS OF
BRASS CASTINGS
MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Anfriction Metal. Address
No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chautauqua Lake
ICE CO.
Thankful for past patronage, the Chautauqua Lake Ice Co. beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity that having increased their facilities for delivery to three times the former capacity, they are prepared to furnish a superior quality of Ice to any in the market. Th y have now in their immense houses at Chautauqua Lake, Mayville, N. Y., over 15,000 tons as pure in quality as can be anywhere obtained, cut in blocks 22 inches square and planed by steam planer, leaving a solid mass of clear crystal from 12 to 17 inches thick.
This beautiful fresh water lake is supplied by springs from its bottom, and not by streams which drain the fifth of the surrounding country, as the ponds and streams where our citizens have heretofore been compelled to depend upon for ice. This Company, with its large stock and complete arrangements for prompt transportation, by rail, will receive and deliver daily to all parts of the cities where these circulars are left, by its own wagons, the purest and best ice ever offered in this market, at the same price that is charged for the common article.
A trial only is asked and satisfaction guaranteed. Order boxes will be found at the following places:
ANDREW ACKLEY, Market House and 89 Water street.
JOHN WILSON, No. 207 Liberty street;
JOSEPH CRAIG, Diamond, Allegheny;
MRS. MORGAN, No. 2 Sixth street.
Orders may be transmitted by mail to the office, 90th street, A. V. Depot.
mh25:74 A. HERSPERGER, Supt.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
—Entrance Examinations June 2 and 3, and Oct. 1 and 2. For Catalogue, recent entrance examination papers, or further information, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.
mh18:26-79

DRY GOODS.

Carpet Department

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Brussels Carpets.
Ingrain Carpets.
Rag Carpets.
Hemp Carpets.
Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats.
Window Shades.
Curtain Hollands.
Stair Rods.
Cornices.
Lace Curtains.
Damasks, &c.

A Full Stock
AT LOW PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
se2

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

We are receiving our Spring Stock of
Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,
And offer the finest and largest stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the new styles and colors; also, a new style of GLASS CHANDELIERS.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 Wood street, corner of Virgin alley.

Champion Cornice Works.
RASNER & DINGER,
Manufacturers of Plain and Ornamental
Galvanized Iron Cornices,
WINDOW CAPS, &C.,
TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING,
No. 16 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Work done in any part of the United States. Satisfaction guaranteed. TTHS

RARE CHANCE
TO SECURE A
COUNTRY HOME,
About 15 miles from Allegheny city,

# TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

## Houses Leveled to the Ground.

## FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

## Miraculous Escapes.

## ONE WOMAN KILLED.

## Fifteen Persons Injured.

## A TORNADO IN TENNESSEE.

## A Town Nearly Destroyed.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The storm at Canton, Mississippi, seems to have been much greater than was inferred from the meagre dispatches. An extra issued from the *Mail* office Saturday morning says:

We had gone to press last night and had just begun printing off our papers, when there came up the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of the country. The clouds had been very threatening, and vivid and incessant flashes of lightning presaged a thunder storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us at about eight o'clock. Families sitting at their fireside, not dreaming of danger, were in a few seconds to be rendered homeless and barely escape with their lives.

The course of the tornado seemed to have been from the northwest, and its track was scarcely over seventy yards in width, perhaps not so much as that, and lay through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner and shapes. Brick walls, building and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles were sent through the air, such as timbers, bricks and pieces of wood, with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description.

The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it, one of which was a one story brick store, were leveled to the ground. The old stone house is a wreck, with the roofing, galleries and pillars all gone. Dwelling houses that were are now mere heaps of timbers. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were swept clean of every living thing—poultry, dogs and all utterly vanished. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations, heavily laden cars were blown from the track, and huge pieces of timber were carried many hundred yards and buried, where they fell, in the earth. These facts will convey an idea of the ruin accomplished last night, all in about half a minute's time.

Mrs. Powell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Steagland, a neighboring cottage, R. C. Smith's residence, a cottage near the depot factory, the colored Methodist church, and a small cottage occupied by a colored man and family, near by, were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed. Another negro woman was buried beneath a chimney, but was not killed, as he was at first reported. A number of people were hurt in this neighborhood. Robert B. Smith's residence was blown from its foundation and moved several feet. His kitchen and outhouses and every living thing in the yard were swept away; nothing but the crumbling walls were left. J. R. Powell's kitchen and other outhouses were demolished, and two children of his residence were broken into fragments. Wm. Baldwin's residence has the roof sove in.

This, together with injuries done to roofing, windows, fences, etc., generally over the town, done in the southeastern end of the town, and, if anything, damages on the square and in the northwest quarter of the town will even greater. The Pearce House, as mentioned, presented the appearance of a wreck. Dr. Jones' building, which adjoins the barber shop, and a one story brick store, occupied by Mrs. Sium as a confectionery establishment, all are a mass of ruins. Mr. L. Liedman, who was in at Mrs. Sium's, had an exciting time in other kitchenless ongoing unhurt, though the house was utterly demolished. The iron fence that enclosed the Court House yard is partly torn down. It is twisted, bent and broken opposite the Pearce House, as if by the hand of a giant. And so is the Court House itself, one side of it is actually leaning eastward, while its roofing is in tatters.

We take up the track of the storm god in the northwestern part of the town, and we find families shelterless, and cottages piled up in fragments. Mr. John Howell's house, a new house, (a new and substantial building,) was blown down, and either from a lamp, or struck by lightning, was set on fire, which took at one time all that remained of the happy home and comforts were a charred ruin. Scarcely anything was saved. We visited the spot where an old, widow lady, Mrs. Harrison, with her family of children, were entertaining a friend at dinner at home. It was leveled to the earth, and not a timber was left standing. The family had providentially escaped, by going to a neighbor's on the approach of the storm. Everywhere in the path of the tornado buildings were razed to the ground, or left roofless.

Last night after the storm there was a scene of the wildest disorder. The flame from Mrs. Howell's residence showed against the black clouds of the tempest, which along their edges gave back the same look of red fire; the fire bell rang, and the people rushed hither and thither; quantities of timbers and trees obstructed the streets and men moved from point to point to rescue those in distress. The firemen were bravely at their post endeavoring to drag their engine to the scene of fire. Women, with infants in their arms, went about the streets disordered, not knowing where to go. It is indeed a miracle that in all the destruction of houses with families in them, which were so destroyed that not one stone was left upon another, there was only one life lost. There were miraculous escapes from sudden and frightful death. A number of persons were injured more or less.

We visited the ruins of a friend's residence, hearing that his house was blown down, with the view of assistance. He was standing guard over the pieces, and was the only living, breathing person or thing anywhere about, having removed his family. He greeted us cheerfully, claiming to be the happiest man alive, amid all that wreck, and he pointed to it. He and his family escaped alive. He had been struck down senseless by something falling on him, and when he recovered found that no one else was hurt. The kitchen, outhouses, dogs, pigs and poultry had all taken unto themselves wings. Mrs. Steagland, we learn, was only slightly injured, although her house was destroyed.

Among the miraculous escapes was that of Mrs. Lucy Powell and family. Her house was destroyed. The guests and boarders at the hotel and the building near by narrowly escaped with their lives. All was done in the space of half a minute. The darkies thought it was judgment day, and don't wonder they should. Some thirty or more houses were destroyed, and a large number badly damaged. One negro woman lost her child, and it was only found to-day at a house some distance removed from its home. It was found by the kindly cared for. It was not much hurt in its perilous ride of the whirlwind. A negro man is reported to be missing, as are also one or two negro children. It is wonderful that so few persons were hurt, and it seems little short of a miracle that the tornado was specially interposed for the protection of the helpless and distressed persons. Perhaps fifteen will cover the number of the injured. Most of these are but slightly hurt.

No estimate can yet be given of the amount of damage sustained from the loss of property, but it is believed one hundred thousand dollars will fall short of covering it. We learn that Mrs. Howcott was severely injured, having been caught beneath the falling building, and she was only rescued by some gentlemen, who were passing, in time to avoid being burned with the ruins. She states that the houses were struck by lightning, and thus set on fire. A little later and the skies were perfectly clear, and the stars looked down serenely upon the scene of destruction below.

## The Greatest Veto of the Season.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 2, 1873.

**The Greatest Veto of the Season.**

The greatest veto of the season came in today, and has completely put a quietus on all bills which have been passed with a speculative view. It cuts short the extension of time for the payment of the enrollment tax. This bill, an act extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on certain acts heretofore passed, is one of the most interesting ever up in any Legislature. If the same had been signed by His Excellency, no less than sixteen hundred and twenty-two bills heretofore passed by the Legislature would have been brought into force, and all private bills subject to an enrollment tax, which is required to be paid within one year from its approval, but if the same is not paid, the bill becomes null and void. The following bills would have been re-enacted if the proposed bill had become a law: 289 bills of a miscellaneous character, 240 relating to railroad companies, 137 relating to mining companies, 131 relating to manufacturing companies, 116 relating to coal companies, 105 relating to iron companies, 88 relating to water and gas companies, 88 relating to insurance companies, 66 relating to banks, saving institutions, trust and safe deposit companies, 61 relating to oil companies, 44 relating to bridge companies, 43 relating to turnpike companies, 85 relating to improvement companies, 4 relating to building associations, 4 relating to transportation companies, 3 relating to loan companies, 31 relating to ferries, 25 relating to market companies, 19 relating to land companies, 19 relating to navigation companies, 16 relating to plank road companies, 14 relating to co-operative associations, 14 relating to hotel companies, 13 relating to cemeteries, 9 relating to flue companies, 6 relating to express companies, 3 relating to divorces, embracing in all 1,622. The reasons of the Governor for refusing to give his assent to such an immense number of bills met the general approval of the members.

**Election of State Treasurer.**

The Senate this morning passed the bill for the election of State Treasurer by the people, defining his term of office, etc. It was sent to the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The only change made in the bill was making the term of Treasurer commence on the first Monday of May instead of the first Monday of March. This is certainly proper. To have the term of the Treasurer end and commence during the sessions of the Legislature would lead to a great deal of embarrassment in the arrangement of the accounts of the outgoing and incoming officials. The State Treasurer advances on his own responsibility, until the appropriation bill passes, (always at the end of the session), the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and this advance sometimes amounts to a hundred thousand dollars. A new Treasurer going into office when the Legislature is about half through, would hardly like to take the accounts of the outgoing official with the drawback of advances made to members. And these advances cannot be avoided unless the Legislature appropriates, a year ahead, the pay of members and officers of the Legislature.

## Public Debt Statement.

## DECREASE DURING MARCH $1,644,058.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1873.

**Public Debt Statement.**

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending March 31:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $1,334,741,850 |
| Five per cent. bonds | 414,567,300 |
| Total coin bonds | $1,749,309,150 |
| Lawful money debt | $ 15,328,000 |
| Matured debt | 1,023,060 |
| Legal tender notes | 358,591,734 |
| Certificates of deposit | 24,450,000 |
| Fractional currency | 45,169,374 |
| Coin certificates | 24,141,000 |
| Total without interest | $ 452,352,108 |
| Total debt | $2,220,012,338 |
| Total interest | 32,365,519 |
| Cash in Treasury, coin | $ 69,537,376 |
| " " currency | 2,653,840 |
| Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law | 24,450,000 |
| Total in Treasury | $ 96,641,217 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | $2,155,736,641 |
| Decrease during the month | 1,644,058 |

*Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal outstanding | $ 64,623,512 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 969,352 |
| Interest paid by United States | 18,509,280 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c | 4,185,407 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | 14,323,873 |

## A RAILWAY HORROR.

RUTLAND, VT., April 3.—The mail train over the Harlem Extension Railroad that left Rutland at 9:05 A. M. to-day, met with a serious accident at Hunt's crossing, half a mile north of Covington station, caused by the spreading of tracks. The locomotive and milk car and passenger coach were hurled from the track down an embankment twelve feet high. The coach turned over and remained bottom up. The smoking and mail cars were badly smashed and the trucks scattered in all directions. The following is a list of the wounded as far as ascertained: C. S. Maltby, Interken, N. Y., leg and arm broken; S. S. Cromack, of Bennington, Vt., injured about the head and shoulders; Miss Julia Mallison, of Shaftsbury, Vt., wrist dislocated; Miss Woodcock, of Manchester, Vt., injured about the head; F. Hurd, of Arlington, flesh wounds and contusion over an eye; H. B. Brown, of North Adams, Mass., severely injured; M. R. Sackett, of West Lebanon, cut about the head. Frank Wilder, of Rutland, Vt., baggage-master, and several others from Bennington, were hurt about the head and shoulders.

## BREVITIES.

....A man named D. H. Drake was arrested at Cadiz Junction, Ohio, on Tuesday night, charged with the murder of an aged lady and little girl near Mattoon, Illinois, some four weeks ago. Drake is a relative of the murdered woman. He does not own the farm of the murder, but a son of the woman's, also under arrest, has "squealed" and says Drake was hired to commit the murder.

....We wish to remark that we do not vouch for the truth of that story about the Beaver Falls young lady's going to go on the stage. She stepped into the dark sitting room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah good-bye. Owing to the darkness she didn't hit Sarah, but caromed on a Chinaman, and didn't find out the mistake until John began yelling. "Whatee for you so chokee me? Eh yah! No squeezee so muchee!" One yell, a flopping of feminine garments, a slammed door, and that girl was gone.

....At the recent election in Snowden township there was considerable excitement over Local Option and the whisky question, but, although everything passed off quietly. The result was as follows: Justice of the Peace, David Riggs; Judge of Election, H. H. Murray; Inspectors, Wm. M. Conkey and D. Miller; School Directors, A. Douglass and J. Miller; Supervisor, William Woods; Assessors, H. Wadsworth and A. Peter Simmons; Auditor, John Murphy; Constable, Peter Wilson. Other very interesting and laughable performances must not be overlooked; among these, I may specify "The Old Man and the Stylish Church," by T. A. Campbell; this was delivered with a good deal of spirit and beautifully and affectingly repiled to by the accomplished teacher Miss R. E. Tannehill. The performances of the scholars were in themselves conclusive evidence of their diligent study and careful training. Great credit is due to Miss Tannehill for her zealous and successful training of the young in Mohawk Valley, among whom her labors for three years have been most effective and satisfactory. It is the desire of our pastors and children that she should continue for years to come her excellent work in this valley. ROVER.

**Smothered to Death in a Mine—Coroner's Inquest.**

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest at Hay's coal mine, Beck's Run, on the body of Charles Schneider, a coal miner, who was found dead in the mine the evening previous. It appears that the deceased went to work at the usual hour in the morning, and was seen up to about half o'clock; however he did not come to dinner or supper, which caused considerable anxiety to his family. A brother of deceased made search and found him lying in the pit with his head in the sump, with a piece of slate lying upon his side. The piece of slate was not large enough to kill him, but it is supposed that he was was knocked senseless from the fact of striking him over the heart, and that falling with his head in the sump he was smothered to death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a German, by birth. Age 23 years, married and leaves a wife and two children. The mine is considered a very sober, steady and careful man.

**Burglary at Bridgeport.**

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 29, 1873.

On Thursday night the liquor warehouse belonging to Mr. Edward Toynbee, of Bridgeport, was entered by burglars. The entrance was effected by forcing the front door open with a mill bar. The safe was blown open by inserting powder in the key-hole. The contents were rifled. Books, papers, &c., were found scattered promiscuously over the floor. The burglars, we learn, were strangers in the place, and as there was no money deposited in the safe at the time. Detective Norcross was on hand at an early hour and inspected the *debris*. At the present writing there is no clue to the perpetrators. "VIVA."

**Wagons and Wheelbarrows.**

We desire to do a service to any reader of the GAZETTE who would know the best place in the country to get wagons and carts. We are extensively manufactured by Columbus Coleman & Son, on Marion avenue, Allegheny. We state in the first place, that this firm keeps on hand from 300,000 to 500,000 feet of well seasoned oak and hickory timber, which is kept by a force of workmen, they are constantly fabricating all kinds of brick, stone, mortar, graders' and miners' wheelbarrows, and wheelbarrow for stores and for boys. Also, every style of store, office, bank and hall trucks. They also constantly turning out spring and plain wagons in great variety; patent dump wagons for brick, &c.; and finally, their great specialty, the patent three inch skein wagon and truck. *See of lighter draught, better finished and cheaper* than any other wagon now in use.

....A valuable horse belonging to John Scherber was stolen from his stable near Greensburg on Monday night. Information was sent to the Chief or Police and the detectives were yesterday looking for horse and thief, but so far without success.

**12 Samples** sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:3yN7.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

During the past five years a large amount of bonds of western railroads have been placed in the eastern markets, and some of them have been unfortunately given a position which they do not deserve. In some cases this has been owing to the less management of the corporations which could only end in ruin, and as a consequence there have of late been several cases in default of interest on the bonds. The latest case of default in paying interest is said to be the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, but it is to be hoped that there will be great difficulty experienced in getting coals for the works. Little can yet be said as to the sale of the bonds. Buyers have hardly begun to book orders. There are some engagements on hand, however, and indications are that there will be no lack of orders for customer, recently wrote on his behalf to the financial agents of the Company in New York, who negotiated the bonds, and received a response to the effect that money had been so tight they had been unable to raise the interest on its bonds. The admission that a company with nearly 200 miles of road in operation has to borrow to pay the interest on its first-mortgage bonds, and that when it cannot borrow it cannot pay, does not afford a flattering prospect for either bondholders or stockholders.

The Secretary of the Treasury seems to have determined, for the present at least, to avoid any expansion of the currency.

The following shows the volume of greenbacks outstanding at the dates mentioned:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. 1, 1872 | $356,000,000 |
| Nov. 1, 1872 | 360,566,764 |
| Dec. 1, 1872 | 358,051,256 |
| Jan. 1, 1873 | 356,357,997 |
| Feb. 1, 1873 | 356,000,000 |
| March 1, 1873 | 356,084,392 |
| March 18, 1873 | 357,278,615 |
| March 24, 1873 | 356,000,000 |

This shows that a million and a half of the amount issued in October are still outstanding, and this amount, it is said, the Secretary is determined to withdraw, and if this be true, it will simply tend to make money even more tight than it is now.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1873.

There was a slight relaxation in the money stringency to-day, although rates on call ranged high. Borrowers paid 1@6 per cent. per day, with the bulk of the business at 1@3. An influx of currency has set in, and bank officials report increased receipts from the interior by next week. The continued high rates undoubtedly stimulate the usual April return flow. It is known that in the event of trouble resulting from the monetary stringency, Congress will enact the whole power for relief. Sterling was demoralized and weak to-day at 109@109¼ for sixty days and 108 for sight. Gold was strong on the cliques manipulations. Rumors were current that the action of the reserve of the Bank of England and a report of an endeavor to make the Canadian banks pay a tax on capital, The effect of this would be to bring about eventually a rise. The range was 107¾@107¾ and 107¾. Closing at 107¾@107¾. Subtreasury balances: Clearances $9,000,000. Treasury disbursements $200,000. Customs receipts $686,000. Government bonds steady. There is no doubt of the payment of May interest will be anticipated. Sales of $1,000 were quiet. Stocks opened quiet at about last night's prices. During the day Western Union, New York Central, Erie, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central were steady, and Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Rock Island, St. Paul and Wabash pretty strong. The whole market closed steady.

GOVERNMENTS.—6's, coupons of 1881, 109¾@5-32; of '62, 107¾@; do '64, 107¾@; do '65, 107¾@; do do new, 107¾@; do '67, 107¾@; do '68, 108; new 5s, 103¾@; 10-40s, 102; currency 12's, —.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 89¾; Tennessee, old, 80¾; do new sixes, 72; Virginia, new, 67; do old, 67; North Carolina, old, 29; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 92; Western Union Telegraph Company, 69¾; Quicksilver, 36½; do preferred, 52; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 81; American Merchants Union Express, 50; United States Express, 74½; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 109¾; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 135; Michigan Central, 104½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern, 78; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 113¾; Illinois Central, 125; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 74½; Wabash, 39; do preferred, 66; Fort Wayne, 96; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; preferred, 46; Chicago & Alton, 106½; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi Consolidated, 37½; Cleveland & Cincinnati, 85; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Lake Shore, 92; Panama, 208; Illinois Central, 112; Union Pacific, 30; Central Pacific, 102½; Union, 90; Delaware & Lackawanna, 99¾; Hartford & Erie 4; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

### Foreign Iron Markets.

NEWPORT, March 15.—There is now a probability of the great industry of Ironmaking being resumed in this district in the spring or summer. The strike, so far as the ironworkers is concerned, is virtually at an end, though all the men have not yet returned to work. Though, however, all the men agreed to go to work at once on the masters' terms it will take some weeks yet before every department of the immense establishment can be in full operation. Not, therefore, until sometime in April can the manufacture of iron be carried on in its usual way, as in many vast scale, as in many instances important repairs have yet to be completed, and not for four or six weeks can all the blast furnaces be relighted. It is gratifying, nevertheless, to see that in all the districts there is a steady beginning again to show signs of activity. A large number of the colliers are still firm in the resistance to the reduction, but it is to be feared that there will be great difficulty experienced in getting coals for the works. Little can yet be said as to the sale of iron trade. Buyers have hardly begun to book orders. There are some engagements on hand, however, and indications are that there will be no lack of orders for customer, recently wrote on his behalf to the financial agents of the Company in New York, who negotiated the bonds, and received a response to the effect that money had been so tight they had been unable to raise the interest on its bonds. The admission that a company with nearly 200 miles of road in operation has to borrow to pay the interest on its first-mortgage bonds, and that when it cannot borrow it cannot pay, does not afford a flattering prospect for either bondholders or stockholders.

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## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 3, 1873.

APPLES—In fair demand, but the receipts continue liberal and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2.00@2.50 per bbl for common to medium and $3.00@3.25 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per lb.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—There is a steady jobbing demand but no change in prices, $2.50@3 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—There is a continued active demand, particularly for the better grades, and with a very meagre supply of this kind, prices have still further advanced. We now quote at 25@35 for common to fair; 30@35 for medium to good; and 40@42 for prime to choice,—there were sales at the outside quotation to-day, and some operators are expecting it to advance to 45 within the next 48 hours.

CARBON OIL—Is quotable at 15¾@16c by the car load and 22@3c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED CORN—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $2@3.25; 2 lb. cans, $2.50; Wins—low's Corn, 85; other brands $1.50@2.25; Tomatoes, $1.50@2.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 5 to 6 cents; Sides, 7@8c; Hams, 9@10c. Country Lard, 7¾@8c.

CHEESE—The stock in this market is considerably reduced, and prices are firm but unchanged; choice New York Goshen 16@17c; prime Ohio 16@16¾c. There is little or no inquiry for low grade cheese, and our market is almost bare. It is having been bought up recently for shipment to New York, where it is wanted for export.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull but nominally unchanged. Peaches, 6@7c; Apples, mixed, 3½@4c. Quotations, 4@5. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 18@20; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—Market continues active; receipts, and stocks having commenced to accumulate, the market is weak and unsettled, and holders generally are anxious to realize. Some sales of choice are reported at 19, and unless the weather gets colder we should not be surprised to see prices fall at 18 before another day.

FLOUR—There is no improvement in the demand, and while the market is quiet and rather weak, there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote at $7.50@7.75 for fair to choice Wisconsins; $8 for choice Minnesotas and $8.50@8.75 for fair to choice red winters. It is worthy of notice that there is a difference of from 50 to 75c between the two kinds, and the result is an increased demand for spring wheat flours in consequence of their being so much cheaper. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Dealers nearly all report trade as being dull and unsatisfactory but an early change for the better is hoped for—there is certainly plenty of room for improvements. The arrivals of Wheat and Corn are light, hence, notwithstanding the demand is limited, prices are still sustained; in fact, however, that there will be a change for the better soon, again, as the market does not usually remain dormant for any considerable length of time at this season of the year.

Oil Barrels in fair demand but prices remain unchanged. Countries, $1.85; city make, 10 lb. hoops, $2; 9 lb, $1.90.

### New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The Tribune says: At the date of our last weekly issue we left the wheat market strong with a fair milling demand; since then the inquiry has been more active, and with limited arrivals a further advance in the low and medium grades of flour, most holders have evinced much confidence, and have offered their wheat sparingly, and we have to note a further advance of 10@25c per barrel on spring, and a much stronger and more active market for winter wheat: the latter has been held with increased firmness, in consequence of some advance in winter wheat flour, which is arriving less freely; in January millers very generally throughout the whole wheat growing States advised their agents here that farmers held no winter wheat, expressing the wish that their agents would be held for higher figures, as they would be able to ship little if any more to New York this season: some five weeks later they write that wheat is coming out quite freely, and we shall have considerable flour to send you, and this was not confined to one State at the west, but to most of them; now if their agents have held on their flour under the impression that their reports in January were correct, they can not blame anyone but themselves if they suffered some loss on the sales made the latter part of February and early part of March. We allude to this subject now as caution millers and others to be careful as to what they write their agents here, as their interests are identical, and hence great care should be taken in obtaining correct information for New York. Our letters from the winter wheat growing States represent the supplies in the hands of farmers as now very light, and little more can be expected from them until the new crop comes in. This, we doubt not, is true of most localities. From some sections we have complaints of injury to the plant by frost, but so far these reports are confined to a few localities. The supply afloat for Great Britain at the present time is known to be considerably less than their estimated requirements, and this fact induces much firmness with our chief holders. Our present small stock it is believed, is only sufficient to meet the wants of millers until the 1st of May, hence we cannot export much until June. An early resumption of canal navigation is not looked for as the weather is very cold and backward. Choice and fancy white wheats are extremely scarce, and No. 1 spring is in unusually limited supply, but are held at high prices.

The demand for flour since our last has been less active than during the previous week, and we have to note a considerable irregularity in the grades under $10. Very choice family brands have been pressed on the market, are much lower, and since Tuesday have sold slowly, while choice brands of white Michigan and Indiana have been in fair demand at rather better prices. Good to choice Amber winter wheat extras have sold freely; early in the week sellers had somewhat the advantage, but since Wednesday jobbers have purchased less freely, and we have had to note considerable irregularity and low prices for the medium grades. In spring wheat brands we have had more quiet activity and prices have improved. Choice and fancy brands are scarce, and have sold promptly on arrival, and since Tuesday we have had a steady inquiry for the best of No. 2, Good No. 2 has been in good demand for the home and provincial trade, and has advanced, and superfine, low grades and spring extras are unchanged, and in some instances lower. Rye flour has been taken for shipment. Stocks in consequence are reduced, and prices have advanced ¼ on a cent per lb. Buckwheat flour has been in good demand, but soft Sugars are also a little higher.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 11¾; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¼; C, 10¾; Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾; Lower grades, 9¾@10¾.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 24; Good to Prime, 22@23; Fair, 21@22; Ordinary, 20@21; Mocha and Java, 26@28c; Roasted Rio, 19 lb packages, 27c; loose, 26@c. Roasted Java, 32.

MOLASSES—Quoted at 70@75c for New Orleans, 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@8¾; Rangoon, 7½@8.

HAY—There is rather more doing in baled and this together with diminished receipts has produced a firmer feeling but there is no quotable change in prices, which range all the way from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality—we are quoting from the wagon at $27@28.

HOMINY—$4.00@4.50 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LIQUORS—Prices are firm, with no way from $1.25@1.35 for gallon jugs. Maple sugar 15@16c in the rough, and 17@18 in cakes.

NAILS—$4.50 for standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Prime to choice Silver Skins, $3@3.25 per barrel; Onion Sets, $4.50@5 per bushel.

PEACH BLOWS—Are in good demand and firmer. Peach Blows may be fairly quoted at $8@10c per bushel—the supply at present is scarcely equal to the demand, hence there is room for an improvement in price, which range all the way from $2.25 to $3.50 per ton, according to quality—we are quoting from the wagon at $2.50@3.

POTATOES—Are in good demand and firmer. Peach Blows may be fairly quoted at 85@90c per bushel—the supply at present is scarcely equal to the demand, hence there is room for an improvement in price, which range all the way from 75@85c for common to choice,—there were sales at the outside quotation to-day, and some operators are expecting it to advance to 45 within the next 48 hours.

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Oil Barrels in fair demand but prices remain unchanged. Countries, $1.85; city make, 10 lb. hoops, $2; 9 lb, $1.90.

### Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Shipping List says: The sudden change of gold on Monday caused a week of unusual excitement in foreign circles. The reaction of yesterday the market resumed its former position, and prices are again quoted at the decline. Hence there is a steadier feeling and more confidence, and have offered their wheat sparingly, and we have to note a further advance of 10@25c per bushel on spring, and a much stronger and more active market for winter wheat: the latter has been held with increased firmness, in consequence of some advance in winter wheat flour, which is arriving less freely; in January millers very generally throughout the whole wheat growing States advised their agents here that farmers held no winter wheat, expressing the wish that their agents would be held for higher figures, as they would be able to ship little if any more to New York this season: some five weeks later they write that wheat is coming out quite freely, and we shall have considerable flour to send you, and this was not confined to one State at the west, but to most of them; now if their agents here held on their flour under the impression that their reports in January were correct, they can not blame anyone but themselves if they suffered some loss on the sales made the latter part of February and early part of March. We allude to this subject now as caution millers and others to be careful as to what they write their agents here, as their interests are identical, and hence great care should be taken in obtaining correct information for New York. Our letters from the winter wheat growing States represent the supplies in the hands of farmers as now very light, and little more can be expected from them until the new crop comes in. This, we doubt not, is true of most localities. From some sections we have complaints of injury to the plant by frost, but so far these reports are confined to a few localities. The supply afloat for Great Britain at the present time is known to be considerably less than their estimated requirements, and this fact induces much firmness with our chief holders. Our present small stock it is believed, is only sufficient to meet the wants of millers until the 1st of May, hence we cannot export much until June. An early resumption of canal navigation is not looked for as the weather is very cold and backward. Choice and fancy white wheats are extremely scarce, and No. 1 spring is in unusually limited supply, but are held at high prices.

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HAY—There is rather more doing in baled and this together with diminished receipts has produced a firmer feeling but there is no quotable change in prices, which range all the way from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality—we are quoting from the wagon at $27@28.

HOMINY—$4.00@4.50 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LIQUORS—Prices are firm

FINANCIAL.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

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D. D. DAVIDSON, Vice President.
W. H. BROWN, Cashier.
E. V. RASKIN, P. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN D. FRASER, J. S. KEYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

**Luther S. Kauffman,**

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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

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Stocks, Notes, Bonds and Mortgages bought and sold on Commission.

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**Shoe and Leather**

**SAVINGS BANK,**

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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

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We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

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## DAILY GAZETTE.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 4, 1873.

In our local money market, money is plenty for first class paper and all the unexceptionable paper is readily placed at current rates. As we are in the middle of the month, approaching the end of which more cash easier, as the funds lately sent to country districts begin to return again.

The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, will relieve the market by prepaying the interest due May 1—about seven millions of dollars. This will ease up money and drive up stocks.

*Quotations of Bank and Insurance Stocks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Reported by Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield Street. (Entrance to the Banking Office through the Banks). Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only. Orders Solicited for the Purchase or Sale of any Local Stocks).*

| BANKS UNDER STATE LAWS | When declared. | For what time. | Last Div. | Asked. | Offered. | Cash Paid In. | Par Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Pittsburgh | Jan., 1873 | | | | | | |
| Citizens' National Bank | Jan., 1873 | | | | | | |
| Commercial Bank | Jan., 1873 | | | | | | |
| Commercial Bank | Jan., 1873 | | | | | | |
| Commercial

# WEEKLY GAZETTE.


TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.

We wish to call the attention of merchants and farmers to the importance of their having the WEEKLY GAZETTE in their stores and families. We know of several instances of merchants having made several hundred dollars by buying and selling their produce, grain and wool at the right time. A farmer in an adjoining country made last summer three hundred and fifty dollars on wool, by having before him the WEEKLY GAZETTE. Our market reports are from actual sale, compiled by the best Market Reporters in the State, whose business it is to do nothing else but visit daily all our leading houses, and make his quotations from what he knows to be facts. We send the WEEKLY GAZETTE for $1.50 for a single subscription to any address, or if in clubs of ten at the low price of $1.14. Why then pay $2.00 for papers whose market reports are not reliable. No farmer or merchant should be without it, as he may during the year be benefited a hundred times the price of it; besides, it is the best family paper published in Pennsylvania. Those who have seen and read it know what it is; those who have not, are referred to all the produce and commission merchants in this city. It is no new publication, being now in its eighty-seventh year. Send for specimen copy of it.


# BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—New York city has purchased additional land for water reservoirs.

—The Japanese Minister, Mori, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday.

—A $60,000 fire occurred in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on Friday.

—Three new three-story brick houses were blown down in Brooklyn on Saturday.

—Advices report the giving way of a pond near Comanche, N. Y., and the flooding of a village.

—An attempted military revolt in Zumarraga, in the province of Guipuzcoa, Spain, has been suppressed.

—The revolution in Guatemala is gaining strength. The Government troops have met with reverses.

—The Court Martial sitting at Versailles sentenced M. Felix Pigat, an ex-Communist, to death, in contumacian.

—It is now reported from Albany that it is now probable that the charter will be passed for New York this session.

—A hurricane near Canton, Miss., on Saturday, destroyed fifty houses. One person was killed and fifty injured.

—Ellis Ward is again matched to row John Biglin, at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the day after the regatta here.

—It is reported from Harrisburg, Pa., that a movement is on foot for a people's convention in the interest of political reform.

—Foreign letters report that Sir Bartle Frere failed in his mission to the Sultan of Zanzibar—against the carrying on of the slavery traffic.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) City Council has passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

—A Baltimore special says that a compromise has been effected in the Madison avenue Methodist Episcopal church case. Rev. Dashiell is to remain but six months.

—John and Andrew Scott, recently arrested in London on a charge of fraud made by cable from Edinburgh, was released, the extradition treaty not covering the case.

—A Zanesville (Ohio) dispatch says a locomotive on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went through the canal drawbridge at that place on Friday.

—A dispatch from Colombia, South Carolina, says that in Warren county a man named G. Clark horribly slaughtered his wife and left her body to be buried. Clark fled.

—Wm. H. Clagett, late delegate from Montana, has been appointed special counsel of the General Government to investigate alleged frauds against the Indian Department.

—The Toronto Legislature was prorogued on Saturday by Lieutenant Governor Howland, who delivered the customary speech and gave the Royal assent to bills passed during the session.

—A man named Thomas Wilson, residing in Milwaukee, Wis., while eating his dinner on Sunday, swallowed a piece of meat which lodged in his throat, choking him to death in five minutes.

—Permits have already been issued for one hundred and sixty-three buildings in the burned district in Boston since the fire. When the building acts are amended this number will be doubled.

—Adams' oration on the late Mr. Seward has been set down for Friday, April 18th, at the North Reformed church in Albany, N. Y. Seward's oration on Adams was delivered in the same church.

—A prize fight occurred near Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday, between Jack Madden, of St. Louis, and Billy Ward, of Chicago. Seven rounds were fought, when Billy Ward was declared the winner.

—Gov. Bryan, a negro, was hanged by a mob at Chillicothe, Mo., on Wednesday night, for committing a rape on Miss Fiske, a highly respectable young white woman, living about twenty miles from that place.

—A special from Key West says that it is surmised among Cubans that the removal of General Ceballos, commander of the Spanish forces in Cuba, was made because of his threat to shoot Mr. O'Kelley, the correspondent.

—A London special says that the Grand National Steeple Chase near Liverpool, on Thursday, was won by Casse, the favorite; "Distance" the favorite horse, "Footman," fell at one of the jumps and broke his neck.

—The Michigan Legislature has passed a bill punishing parties letting houses for the purpose of gambling or lewdness, by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

—Charles J. Cloak, charged with the murder of his wife, was before court in Philadelphia on Saturday on a habeas corpus plea of insanity. The court declined to listen to the evidence, and remanded the prisoner to jail without bail.

—A hurricane swept through Canton, Miss., on Friday night. A large number of houses were destroyed and several persons reported killed. Two loaded cars were lifted from the railroad track. One of them was badly wrecked.

—The house of Joseph Swain, at Gilford village, N. H., was burned on Friday morning. Mrs. Swain, eighty-two years old, and a cripple, was dragged out with her clothes on fire. She survived three hours. Mr. Swain was severely burned in trying to save her.

—Advices from Frankfort, Ky., give notice of the veto, by the Governor, of a recent act of the Legislature amending the charter of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad so as to allow counties along its line to vote money to purchase the right of way and erect depots.

—Foreign papers announce the death, recently, in London, of Lord Shaftesbury, also of Duke De Caisscarie, brother of Oscar II., of Sweden. The death is announced, also, of Major General Patrick Yule, of the English Royal Engineers, who served in the Canadian war of 1812.

—In a cut through the river bank now being made for the Cairo & Fulton railroad in Little Rock, Ark., a vein of lead and silver ore, with some gold dust mixed, was discovered a few days ago. The vein is thought to be very rich, and prospecting is going on briskly.

—The scene what celebrated case of Tucker et ux. vs. H. C. Walker et al., of the Carbon Hill Coal Company was decided in the Circuit Court in Chicago, on Saturday, before Judge Tree, the jury bringing in a general verdict for the plaintiff and assessing damages at $119,637.

—The remains of an ancient temple, supposed to have been erected and destroyed before the discovery of Mexico, have been found in the San Jose Mountains, in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. Three stone statues representing Asiatic dignitaries have been dug up in the vicinity of the temple.

—A St. Paul (Minn.) dispatch says that Martoffen Glacier and Eitas Conner, employed in a mill on Hennepin Island, were precipitated from a scaffold some twenty feet in height by the breaking of a plank. The former was instantly killed, but Conner will probably recover.

—A Baltimore special says that the action of Bishop Foster in assigning the Rev. Dashiell to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue M. E. church, instead of appointing Rev. Hatfield, of Chicago, who was desired by the congregation, causes great indignation, and may lead to trouble.

—An insane American appeared at the lodge gate, Windsor Castle, England, on Thursday, and demanded to see the Queen, alleging that she was his mother. He was arrested, and upon being threatened with incarceration in a mad house, he promised to return to the United States.

—Gen. Fremont thinks he has had injustice done him in Paris. In reading the testimony he found that many witnesses had perjured themselves in the late trial there. He is undecided what to do. He may hereafter go to Paris and have the case re-opened and tried on its merits.

—On Thursday, in Loraine, Adams county, Illinois, Mrs. Annie Adair was arrested on the charge of having poisoned her husband, who died suddenly in January last, with whom she had lived unhappily. The body of Mr. Adair has been exhumed, and his stomach will be examined by a chemist.

—There is intense excitement in Springfield, Illinois, over the sudden and mysterious death of a woman named Kate Francis, there being suspicion that she was murdered by one Lutrix, who married the woman before the body was dead with her, and who is believed to have been her husband. Lutrix has been arrested.

—A dispatch announces the arrest in Montreal of a man named Morrison, a former porter of the Matteson House in Chicago, who is charged with having stolen a watch, five hundred dollars worth of jewelry from an agent of Elcox & Co., of Newark, New Jersey, a few weeks since. The jewelry was not recovered, however.

—The high winds of Saturday night and Sunday caused considerable of the coasts on parts of Long Island to be submerged. At Hunter's Point large quantities of lumber were floated off by the overflowing of the wharves. A passenger train on the Long Island Railroad narrowly escaped floating out on a bridge.

—The Toledo (Ohio) City Council have voted to adopt the east line via Fostoria, Upper Sandusky, Marion and Delaware for the appropriation of the $200,000 heretofore voted by the city in aid of a Toledo and Columbus railroad. The friends of the west line via Findlay and Kenton are still hopeful of the success of their enterprise.

# THE OLD WORLD.

## The Carlist Revolution in Spain.

## A BATTLE FOUGHT IN CATALONIA.

## The Government Troops Routed.

## Several Towns Captured by Carlists.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

## Bidwell's Arrest in Cuba Declared Illegal—The Cuban Revolution—Desertions from the Spanish Ranks—Fifty-nine Persons Shot by the Insurgents—Ridicule of President Grant's Inaugural Address Retracted by a German Paper—Exciting Debate in the French Assembly Over the Bonaparte Princes.

### SPAIN.

**A Battle Between Carlists and Government Troops.**

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the *Herald* from Barcelona, March 25, *via* London, March 29, says: A sharp battle was fought near Vich, in the province of Catalonia, fifty miles north of Barcelona, on Sunday, the 23d of March, in which the Government troops were severely handled and beaten by a combined attack of several bands of Carlists under Savalls. Twelve hundred infantry and sixty cavalry, with four cannon, under Colonel Vega, left Vich on Saturday by the northern highway to support a convoy of supplies for Conaughbelt in the mountains on the way to Ripoll. All the country thereabouts is more or less mountainous, and while the troops were resting on Saturday night, near Ripoll, the presence of their movements was conveyed to Savalls, the Carlist commander at Catalonia, who was not more than five miles distant, and who sent word during the night to Generals Galarza, Miret and Gelu, commanding forces of Carlists. Altogether two thousand troops occupied the heights where the opposing forces were to pass. Miret was in position at daylight, while the others, who were slower in their movements, followed. The Government troops on Sunday morning resumed their march. When on the heights Miret's men opened on the cavalry and the infantry. General Vega, supposing it was but a small party, did would be scattered by a few shots, pushed on, but soon found the fire from all sides increasing in severity.

The Carlists, abandoning the protection of the natural defences, assailed the Government troops; but being taught caution by previous losses, the fighting became desultory for a time. When the troops seemed to have the way clear. At that juncture other Carlists, under Galceran and Gulu, came up and attacked impetuously. After a hard fight Galceran fell mortally wounded, and the tide turned against the troops, who, on their way to Vich, pushed and retreated somewhat precipitately. Encouraged by this, the Carlists followed up the advantage. They were checked occasionally at open places by the Government artillery. But as the Carlists could follow behind hills in safety, they soon outmanded the highway, and might thus cut off the retreat and isolate the column of Spanish troops, the commander of the latter did not venture to rely on this advantage, but continued to retire until supported by reinforcements from the garrison of Vich, when the Carlists in their turn retreated.

The losses can only be guessed at, but they are much heavier than at any previous collision of the belligerents during this war. A colonel was killed. Ripoll, for which place the supplies were intended, has since surrendered to the Carlists.

From Ripoll the Carlists are now marching on Berga, an important stronghold filled with Government troops, the key to Catalonia and was an important point during the thirty years' war. In view of the force advancing, the garrison will probably abandon the place.

**Carlists Cutting off Communications.**

Since the appointment of Maldonads as Commander in Navarre, Darregary has cut the railroads between Pampeluna and Vittol, blowing up the bridges. Pampeluna is thus likely to become untenable and fall into the hands of the Carlists, who are already moving stores in the direction. The aim of the Carlists is to move by Arragon and Legue rivers and occupy the line of Ebro. Vich and Gerona will be flanked by the capture of Berga.

**The Finances in a Deplorable Condition.**

MADRID, March 23.—Tutuan, Minister of Finance, at a cabinet council yesterday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and warned his colleagues that the Republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

**Failure of the Levy of Troops.**

The levy of troops *ex masse* in Catalonia and the adjoining provinces to fight Carlists has so far proved a failure that a deputation from Barcelona demands its postponement and insists on the delivery of 5,000 rifles which the Government promised that city.

**Private Houses Searched for Arms.**

MADRID, March 30.—Armed men have entered and ransacked private residences in Malaga for arms. Among the houses thus entered was one occupied by the Italian Consul. The representatives there of foreign Governments unite in a demand for redress.

**Thieves Massacred.**

Eight thieves, imprisoned in Barcelona, were massacred by the populace last week. The *Diarce*, of that city, denounces the crime and warns the authorities that a repetition will lead to the intervention of European powers.

**A Flag of Truce Fired Upon.**

A party of Carlists yesterday entered the town of Ripoll, thirty miles west of Gerona, on some pretext, bearing a flag of truce. A company of carabiners, who were entrenched in a church, fired on the flag bearers, whereupon the Carlists returned the fire, forced their way into the church and shot nine of the soldiers, besides three citizens. Brigadier General Campos, hearing of the affair, marched to relieve the garrison of the place, but in consequence of the mutinous spirit of his men, many of whom abandoned him on the road, he was delayed, and arrived too late. He found the Carlists posted on a neighboring hill. He immediately attacked and routed them, but their cavalry saved them from great disaster. Reinforcements afterwards coming up the Carlists, General Campos immediately retreated to the neighboring town of Alot.

**Berga Captured by Carlists.**

Messengers arrived early last week at Barcelona reporting that the town of Berga, fifty miles distant, was seized by Carlists, and that the inhabitants asked for immediate relief. General Contreras persuaded the troops in Tarragona to set out for Berga, but they started too late, as a scout has been received that the town was captured on Friday by Carlists, who took five hundred prisoners.

The *Diarce*, of Barcelona, which gives the above news, remarks that many places must soon follow the example of Berga, for the Government forces, paralyzed by insubordination, will be unable to afford assistance.

**The Overthrow of Monarchical Municipalities Demanded.**

MADRID, March 30.—At a Federalists' meeting to-day a deputation was appointed, which proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior and demanded the deposition of all monarchical municipalities. The Minister replied that the Government had no legal power to overthrow the regularly appointed authorities of cities.

### WEST INDIES.

**Bidwell's Arrest Declared Illegal.**

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special dispatch from Havana says that the man Bidwell, who was arrested on a charge of complicity with the forgeries on the Bank of England at the request of the English Government, is not a British subject, but an American, and a native of Indiana. His arrest is not justified by any treaty of extradition between Spain, England or the United States. The arrest is declared by lawyers to be illegal and without precedent, except in the case of Arguiles in 1874. They also declare that it is a violation of the laws of Spain, and of the treaty stipulations of the United States, and in contempt of the guarantees of the law of 1870, relative to foreigners. The British Vice Consul obtained, by compulsion, five thousand dollars from Mrs. Bidwell in bonds, complaints having been made that the Captain General ordered that the money be deposited. Bidwell expressed a desire to be sent o New York.

**The Cuban Revolution.**

A special dispatch from Havana, dated the 26th, says: Advices from Reinedas report the desertion of a portion of the Cadiz battalion from the Spanish colors to the insurgents. In a recent engagement on the other side of the Trocha between Agramonte and the Spanish forces, three hundred were killed or prisoners. He shot fifty-nine of them, and one was spared and sent back to take a message to the Spaniards informing them that the Monarchists or Republicans acted with inhumanity to the insurgents, and that therefore the insurgents should give no quarter. Agramonte recently returned with Col. Prucenell and several other prisoners, to Puerto Principe. Nevertheless Bubalcaba was executed in the latter city.

Another version says that Agramonte sent Prucenell and others in exchange for the insurgent chief Emilio Leucles, who had been captured by the Spanish, but the capture was not made public.

### FRANCE.

**Excitement in the Assembly Over the Bonaparte Princes.**

PARIS, March 29.—In the Assembly to-day there was an excited debate over Prince Napoleon's petition, praying for the restoration of his rights as a citizen, remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France.

Minister Dufaure, on the part of the Government, refused to accept the special committee's report on the subject, which was conservative in character, and by implication censured the Government. He argued that the Bonaparte Princes rejected the decree which deposed their dynasty, therefore it was impossible to treat them as mere citizens. He spoke in terms of scathing contempt of the coup d'etat on which the power of the late Emperor was founded.

Depitre, on behalf of the committee, repudiated any intention of censuring the Government, and defended the report.

Dufaure, to remove all doubt as to the opinion of the chamber, then submitted the bill exiling the Bonaparte family, and moved the simple order of the day, which, after prolonged excitement, was adopted by a vote of 347 to 291.

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

**A City Destroyed by an Earthquake.**

PANAMA, March 19.—The steamship St. Louis from Central American ports, arrived on the 16th. When she left the port of Salvador there was a report that the city of San Salvador had been destroyed by a great earthquake on the 4th instant. The telegraph lines being down, no details could be had when she was leaving.

## THE COURTS.

### Saturday's Proceedings

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Gottlob Gross, found guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting T. D. Morgan, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution and to be sent to the Work House for nine months.

Theophilus Morgan, who plead guilty to the charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by Gotlelb Gross, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for three months.

Frederick Schucht found guilty of deserting his wife, Maria Schucht, was directed by the Court to pay his wife the sum of fifteen dollars per month, to pay the costs, and to enter bail in $500 to comply with the order of the Court.

John Lewellyn, who plead guilty of fornication and bastardy, charged by Jefferson Lewellyn through Mary Anny Lewellyn, was sentenced to pay a five of thirty dollars to the Directors of the County Home, twenty-five dollars to the prosecutrix for lying-in expenses, and sixty dollars to her for the funeral expenses of the child.

Frederick Frank, for false pretences, on oath of Christian Breining, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, and to go to the Work House for thirty days.

The same party having plead guilty to the charge of larceny preferred by August Yoder, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Workhouse for six months as to each charge, the total being for a term of two years.

Moses Meyers having plead *nolis contendere* to the charge of embezzlement preferred by Henry Hyman, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in Jail for twenty days.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of Lewis Patterson, bankrupt, an order was made authorizing the trustees to sell certain real estate, including mortgage on the Dollar Savings Bank.

*In re* Joseph H. Chambers, bankrupt, a petition for injunction was filed, and the usual order made. Hearing on April 11.

A. D. Bradley & Co, filed their petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of J. G. McLane. The usual order was made returnable on the 19th proximo.

On petition of Halsted, Hanes & Co., for adjudication in bankruptcy of Barnes & Earll, of Erie county, the usual order was made returnable on April 19.

The hearing in the case of James Watson, bankrupt, on exception to the sale of certain real estate, was fixed for the 4th prox.

*In re* John P. Miller, bankrupt. First meeting of creditors held in Sunbury, and choice made of Ira F. Clement, Esq., of that place, as assignee.

## THE GRAND JURY.

**A Synopsis of Their Presentment—Their Recommendations—Condition of the Public Buildings.**

Saturday morning, the Grand Jury having concluded their labors, appeared in Court, and made the usual presentment to His Honor, Judge Sterrett. In brief, the presentment sets forth that the session, though brief as compared with that of the preceding Grand Jury, has been unnecessarily prolonged by reason of the magistrates, in a great many instances, neglecting to endorse on their informations the place where the prosecutor could be found, which caused much trouble and loss of time, and frequently a loss of costs to the county. A recommendation that the streets around the Court House be paved with wooden pavement, to be done at the county's expense is made.

The County Jail and Work House were visited. The Jail they found in excellent order, with the exception of the ventilation, which is bad. The Work House is in admirable condition, but somewhat overcrowded. The erection of a separate building for the female department is recommended, and it is suggested that the delegation from this county to the General Assembly oppose any measure that may be introduced tending to diminish the resources of the Work House, as the institution is at present almost self-sustaining.

The jury believe that the detention of insane prisoners at the Work House is altogether wrong, as they are unprovided with proper medical treatment. They recommend that these prisoners be committed to an asylum better suited to their condition. They also suggest that in the future the visits of Grand Jurors be restricted by the Court to such as are properly county institutions. They visited the House of Refuge, found everything well managed, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Avery, and approve of its removal.

Legislation is recommended to require the railroad companies who operate in this county to have the crossings more carefully guarded by placing a flagman at each and every crossing.

The presentment was received, after which it was ordered that the Grand Jury be discharged, with the thanks of the Court.

### SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

**A Man has his Head Sawn in two by a Circular Saw—A Terrible Sight.**

Yesterday morning a most terrible accident occurred to a man named Thomas Gulney, at the factory of Messrs. W. P. & J. Casey, on Seventh avenue. He was gathering saw-dust, and by permission he had gone to the third floor to fill a bag. While there he went to a bench, where in was running a medium sized circular saw, at the rate of about seven hundred revolutions a minute. Under this he got, and it is supposed raised his head, when the saw struck him in the centre of the top of the head and glanced off over the left eye, cutting it nearly out. The saw cut clear through the head into the brain, rendering him immediately senseless. Mr. Casey heard the peculiar noise that was made by the saw in coming in contact with the man's head, which caused him to look around, when he was horrified by the sight of the injured man. Drs. Donnelly and Wishart were summoned and dressed the wound as best the injuries would allow, after which he was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. Last evening about nine o'clock the man was still unconscious, and had taken some nourishment. A consultation of physicians was had and his wounds were re-dressed. Everything possible that humanity or kindness could suggest was being done by the Sisters and attendants of the Hospital. At twelve o'clock he was still alive and breathing, but remaining unconscious. It was thought then that he was sinking. There is no possible chance outside of a miracle of his recovery, as his brain has been torn by the teeth of the saw.

## BROWNSVILLE.

**Dull Times—High Water—A Church in a Quandary—"One Man Power" Abused—Business Change, &c.**

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 28, 1873.

APRIL 1ST.

The usual dullness of the time and the stringency in the money market attendant upon the 1st of April are now upon us in all their terror. If any relief can come from the Treasury Department, we hope it may come soon.

HIGH WATER.

The river has been very high for the last few days. Good times for steamboat men, but likely to be hard on the Slack Water Company.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

O. R. Knight has purchased the well-known dry goods store of J. T. Rogers. Mr. Rogers has been in the mercantile business here forty-two years.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.

E. Toynbee's safe was blown open last night. The thief got but little for his trouble. R.

**The Keystone Colony.**

On Saturday evening the Soldiers of Western Pennsylvania held another meeting in Municipal Hall to further the colonization scheme. Mr. J. H. Force acted as Chairman and Mr. J. S. Watts, Secretary. Mr. Hiram P. Callow moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed to meet a similar committee appointed by the proposed soldiers and citizen colony, with a view to securing co-operation in the organization of a formidable colony. After some remarks the motion to appoint a Conference Committee was carried and the Chair appointed Messrs. Watts, Col. Snodgrass and Mr. William Irwin as said committee. The conference will likely be held on Tuesday next.

Col. Snodgrass moved that the organization proceed to the election of permanent officers, and the chair appointed P. F. Smith teller. The result of the vote was as follows: President, J. H. Force; Vice President, Colonel John Snodgrass; Secretary, J. H. Watts; Treasurer, William Irwin.

Upon motion of the same gentleman the members present then signed the Constitution, and paid to the Treasurer their initiation fee.

Upon motion of Mr. Callow, the President, Vice President and Secretary, were appointed as a committee to revise and amend the Constitution, and it was resolved that one thousand copies of the Constitution and By-Laws be printed. The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

....The following sad affair recently took place at Belle Vernon: Two brothers, neither over twelve years of age became involved in a quarrel which finally resulted in the death of one of them. On Tuesday morning of last week, while they were dressing, one of them in a fit of passion, struck the other on the head with his boot. Medical aid was summoned (as the injury was severe) but he sank rapidly and expired on the following morning. The parents are estimable people and feel deeply the sad occurance.

....The Titusville *Courier* is opposed to the Oil Inspection bill, or "Fire Test Nonsense," as it styles it.

## THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

**The Citizens of Fallston Protesting Against Chinese Cheap Labor—The Campaign Against the Coolies to be Carried on Systematically—Organizing a Labor League.**

The melodious chimes of the bell on the Fallston school house last evening announced to the inhabitants of that borough and the country round about, the meeting of citizens in opposition to Chinese cheap labor. The workingmen filed in singly and in squads, until the pine benches were crowded with honest, though indignant looking men, who seemed firmly determined to take some active and efficient method of remedying the evil complained of.

At a few moments before eight o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Mr. H. E. Smith to the chair, and electing Mr. J. P. Couch secretary. Mr. Smith, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of workingmen to prevent them from being forced into competition with Asiatic laborers. He was no lawyer, but was satisfied that Congress would not take any measure to stop the importation of the Chinese. If Congress will not step in and interfere, then the workingmen must look out for themselves, and some other measure must be tried. It is argued that the Chinese immigration ought not to be prohibited any more than that of the Irish or German. But these latter are far different from the Chinese, as they come to this country with the intention of becoming citizens, learn our language, live as Americans, and if they have capital they invest it, and are thus a benefit, and not a curse to the country. The Chinese, on the other hand, will never come to this country unless assured of a place to work, and that their wages will be promptly paid. They never come with the intention of settling permanently, but after a few years they return to China, taking with them all the money they have earned.

On motion the Chair appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. S. N. Taylor, H. W. Seely, G. N. Fields, Samuel Lloyd and Thomas McKane.

SPEECH OF DR. GARRARD.

While the Committee retired to prepare their report Dr. Garrard was introduced by the Chair, and was received with considerable enthusiasm. The speaker alluded to the great evils of cheap labor, and predicted that if a remedy was not soon found it would cause the ruin of this country. The Economites had been "bringing into our country the most servile subjects of an overpopulated country, governed by a Tartar Emperor who pays a regal power to rule his people, a political ecclesiastical nature, the most humiliating on our terestial globe, and yet they say it is right, and shake their purse over the heads of the citizens, and say to them: 'Except you become our subjects and sign our petition we will withdraw our capital out of your hands and break you up, and thereby destroy the "Burg," so that the hum of machinery and the sound of the hammer shall be heard no more forever. And these men are the employers of American citizens, who have brought their machinery and artisans and built their works, and have in fact given the mainspring to the place, will have to stand off and see their workshops closed, if the edict is not obeyed.

We find a great difference between European and Asiatic labor. We belong to the same family as the latter, and when they come to this country, if they do not understand our language they soon learn it. They adopt our customs and become useful and respectable citizens. But this cannot be said of the Celestials who cannot and will not live as we do, but will always adhere to the heathenish customs of their country.

At the close of Dr. Garrard's remarks the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, Citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and discuss and adopt such measures as will, in their judgment, redound to their own, the community's and the country's prosperity, therefore, We, the undersigned citizens of Fallston, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, In view of efforts which certain citizens are putting forth in adetting encouraging, introducing and importing Chinese Coolie labor in our midst and in the United States of America, do most solemnly and earnestly protest against such efforts and against the employment and importation of any species of Asiatic pauper labor in this country. Because it is not only a degradation but an insult to free American labor, the bulwark of our nation's progress and civilization. That it is a policy which deprives laboring men and mechanics of the means of supporting themselves and those dependant upon them, compelling many of this class of citizens to forfeit not only lifelong associations, but to sacrifice what property they may have accumulated during many years of toil, in order to make room for a semi-civilized people who neither can citizenship nor propose in the future to regard this country and and its institutions in any other light than that of aliens and foreigners. That it is disastrous to mercantile and trade interests, inasmuch as it operates as an effective blight and curse to the trade of the community in which he is employed, he neither eating, as a general thing, what merchants sell, nor wearing what tradesmen supply. That it depreciates real estate by building directly to the stagnation of business, and acting as a blight upon the progress and prosperity of our towns and villages that it has a tendency to overthrow our social, educational and religious institutions, and, that in addition to all this, we believe with the Philadelphia *North American* that, while it may temporarily be an advantage to a few men engaged in the manufacturing business—men who are sacrificing the business interests of their fellow-citizens, and the prosperity of an entire community—in the long run it will not even benefit the very men who would derive a temporary benefit, owing to the fundamental differences between Chinese and American civilization and social forms and usages.

Holding, then, these and similar views, we, the aforesaid citizens, as a matter of self-protection, and regarding it as a matter of a judicious public policy, enter our solemn protest against the introduction of this species of Asiatic labor among us; and in order to make our views more patent in the community, maintain our vested rights, and ward off a threatened public and private calamity, we proceed at once to the organization of the following League, and the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the organization be known as the "American Free Labor League against the employment, introduction and importation of Chinese coolie labor in the United States of America."

*Resolved*, That we recommend the organization of similar Leagues in every election district in the county and country.

*Resolved*, That both consistency and principle demand of all persons who are opposed to Chinese Coolie labor in this county to withhold their influence and support from any trades man, merchant, business man, manufacturer, farmer, laboring man or professional gasper, those seeking political preferment, or any other class of citizens who advocate the employment, importation or retention of Chinese operatives in our midst, and that we as a league, and as individuals pledge ourselves to the work.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, amid considerable enthusiasm. The paper was then circulated and signed by forty-nine citizens, who signified their willingness to become members of the organization.

A resolution was offered by a citizen, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, thanking Senators Rutan and Wallace for their prompt action on the Coolie question.

DENIAL.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Phillip Martsolf, a merchant of New Brighton, certifying that he had not signed the petition favoring Cooley labor, as has been reported.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. James Couch, Samuel Taylor and Benjamin Frankin, to draft a constitution and by-laws for the League.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, to effect a permanent organization.

## THE TEACHERS IN CONCLAVE.

**Meeting of the County Institute—The Three Sessions of Yesterday—An Interesting Opening.**

Yesterday morning the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute commenced its eighth annual convention in the hall of the Fourth ward school house, Penn avenue. A large and apparently much interested audience was present, including teachers from various parts of the county. Mr. A. T. Doutheth, the County Superintendent called the convention to order shortly before nine o'clock, and made some brief introductory remarks in reference to the benefits to be derived from the convention, and urging the members to exert themselves to make it a success.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Sloan, after which the music class, under the direction of Prof. McCabe, treated the audience to some sprightly selections.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, with the following result: President, A. T. Doutheit; Vice Presidents, Messrs. S. A. Will and G. T. McCord; Secretaries, R. J. Cunningham, J. D. Anderson and J. Farran.

Miss Mollie S. Gregg next read an essay entitled, "Little Things," which was an able production, and was received with applause by the audience.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Prof. E. E. Brite, a distinguished educator, of Columbus, Ohio, delivered an address on the necessity of preparation and adaption for teaching. Referring to the necessity of a thorough preparation for the noble work of educating the young, the Professor said that it was as necessary to serve an apprenticeship to this as it was in any of the mechanical arts. The degree of success which a teacher attained depended on the amount of study, experience, and skill he brought to the work. When a teacher enters a school room he enters into a contract of a two-fold nature, his first contract (and one to be by no means undervalued) is a business contract with the board of directors, where, for a certain sum he agrees to perform certain duties. The other is a higher, nobler and more sacred contract, which was entered into between the teacher and the souls of the children, and whether hired for five dollars or five hundred, that duty is his God, his children, and himself requires the use of all the energies and talents he possesses in the discharge of that higher contract.

After music by Professor McCabe and class, Professor G. S. Lucky brought a question before the Institute relative to holding the next State Teachers' Association in the city of Pittsburgh. After a few remarks on the question, it was decided that the next Association be held in Pittsburgh, and Prof. Luckey was authorized to telegraph an affirmative reply to the Committee of said Association. Music by Prof. McCabe and class, after which Committee of Nomination on Permanent Certificates announced the following: D. N. McKee, Misses E. M. Brown, Ella McClure, and Lena Mulhattan.

The Institute then adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute was called to order at two o'clock by President Doutheit. The attendance had very preceptably increased, the hall being filled to about the extent of its capacity. The exercises were opened with music. Silas Cook, A. M., then delivered a lecture on "The Three Problems of the Teacher." After music by Prof. McCabe's class, Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, addressed the Convention.

After recess, Mr. Vantine read a report, "How Should School Examinations be Conducted?" The afternoon session closed with music and an address by Prof. White, on "Instruction."

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was opened with music, and an essay on "Means of Success," by Miss Ada Tidball. Prof. E. E. Curry delivered an address upon "Educated Labor," in which he urged the importance of special education—an education which will be of practical use to the possessor. The speaker said that eighty per cent. of the women of America have received no general education, while fully ninety per cent. are without a special education. But this defect is not confined to the weaker sex alone. Idleness, often caused by a lack of this special education, induces vice. The speaker argued that educated labor would greatly decrease vice and crime. The Professor was loudly applauded at the conclusion.

Judge Kirkpatrick, who was to speak on "Continents," was absent, and his place was taken by Prof. H. S. Cowley, who discussed the Convention on the same subject, speaking particularly upon North America. The river systems, mountain ranges and climate were very interestingly treated.

After singing by the class and an instrumental piece on the piano, the Convention adjourned until half-past nine o'clock.

## REGISTER'S BUSINESS FOR MARCH.

**Will's Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.**

The following is the report of the business transacted at the Register's Office during the month of March:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

| Decedents. | Executors. |
|---|---|
| Elizabeth Neely | |
| Frederick Winkler | Mary Winkler. |
| John D. McCormick | James McCormick. Balzaleel Meek. |
| Alexander Glenn, Lorenz Hoffmann | Hannah Glenn. William Thompson. Dorothea Hoffmann. |
| Nancy Bakewell | B. Gilford Bakewell. |
| Robert Scott | |
| Margery Stewart | Thomas M. Stewart. Addison M. Cameron. |
| W. W. Brown | William Hamilton. |
| Peter Tesh, Jr. | Mary Anne Tesh. |
| Sarah Shellenberger | William Bell. |
| Christian Gerber | George Gerber. |
| Joseph Krieg | Elizabeth Krieg. |
| C. Winter Frithe | |
| Jacob Bradwell | Francis Bradwell. |
| Almira Park | David M. Park. |
| Priscilla McCaslin | Robert McCaslin. Jacob Coulter. |
| John Coulter | J. H. Fowler. |
| Wm. McLean | Mary McLean. W. McCullough. Frank W. McLean. |
| Maria C. Ade | H. R. Gelfus. |
| Thomas Adams | Wm. J. Steele. |
| John B. Semple | Frank Semple. Charles J. Clarke. John B. Jones. |
| Thomas Bailey | Hannah Bailey. |
| Sampson Peacock | |
| Lewis Lowry | |
| G. E. Warner | Franklin Osborne. David N. White. John Mullen. |
| Mary Mullen | |

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

| Decedents. | Administrators. | Bond. |
|---|---|---|
| Ann W. Robison | G. R. B. Robison. | 500 |
| J. R. Oxley | Mrs. Bella J. Oxley | 2,000 |
| Henry Young | Robert Collins | 200 |
| John Adams, c. t. a. | Thomas Adams | 5,000 |
| James Trimble | Margaret Trimble | 6,000 |
| Mary W. Crumpton | Elizab'h Crumpton | 300 |
| Philip Dolan | Kate Dolan | 2,400 |
| Samuel Fair | William Hare | 1,000 |
| Abram Otterman | J. W. Otterman | 3,000 |
| Bernard Mahon | Thos T Wightman | 100 |
| Chris. Cunningham | Sarah Cunning'm | 2,500 |
| Jno. Hani, d b n c. t a | August Hani | 2,000 |
| James Hood | A. M. Brown | 2,000 |
| A. M. Stotler | M. B. Stotler | 10,000 |
| Patrick Kealey | Mary Kealey | 600 |
| Robert Bailey | Mary J. Biley | 60,000 |
| Adam Greiner | Charles Stoll | 600 |
| Margaret Vandergrift | Jas. Vandergrift | 4,000 |
| George Falkenstein | M. R. Falkenstein | 6,000 |
| John M. Abram | M. R. Abram | 200 |
| Conrad Schmidt, | Margaret Schmit | 500 |
| Nicholas Schwab | M. A. Swab | 5,000 |
| Mrs. V. R. Stevens | C. A. Stevens | 400 |
| Henry Raynor | J. W. Hall | 8,000 |
| Josh. McFarland | Josh. McFarland | 8,200 |
| Rev. Patrick Kerr | Rev. J. F. Holland | 5,000 |
| J. W. Anawalt | Mrs. K.

# Very Latest News.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Appropriation Bill as Agreed on by Conference Committee.

### Defeat of a Bill Modifying the Sunday Observance Law.

### Final Passage of the Oil Inspection and Test Bill.

### Police Justices Under the New City Charter.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 4, 1873.

**The Appropriation Bill.**

The Committee of Conference on the appropriation bill has agreed on a compromise measure that will, no doubt, be passed by both Houses without serious objection as soon as it is reported. The House Committee, in view of the unanimous vote of the Senate against any increase in the salary of members over one thousand dollars, gave up the darling idea of adding five hundred dollars to the pay. All increase of salaries in the executive departments was cut off, without exception, and for this the committee deserves credit, when the rage for grabbing that now afflicts the country is considered. The appropriations for private charitable institutions in the original bill were stricken out except those for the Philadelphia Hospitals, the Educational Home for Boys in Philadelphia, the Twelfth Ward Hospital, Pittsburgh, and the Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh. All efforts to secure a recognition of the Western University failed, and I am satisfied Senator Graham did his best in the Committee of Conference to gratify his constituents in this respect, but the whole committee was against him. The point was made that if the State gave the University money all other colleges in the State would become entitled for aid. The principle once admitted, and there would be no end to the demands on the Treasury. For instance, it was declared if the University money, Washington College must also be equally favored, and so on with other institutions. The money goes to the Philadelphia medical colleges not as educational institutions —but as public hospitals, in actual operation, maintaining a certain number of beds free to all citizens of the State; and even in this view only one of the hospitals should have received State aid. But the Jefferson was too well "set up" to be defeated.

The other provisions of the appropriation bill remain substantially as have been heretofore given. The law of 1868, fixing the number and pay of officers of the Legislature, was re-enacted. The publication of that abominable nuisance, the *Legislative Record*, has been again ordered in the interest of Mr. George Berguer of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

**Commissioner of Emigration for Pittsburgh.**

Mr. Ramsey had on the private calendar today an act for the establishment of a commission in the city of Pittsburgh to encourage immigration, and to prevent fraudulent practices against immigrants on the State of Pennsylvania. It authorizes the Governor to appoint a commissioner to hold office for *four* years, at a compensation (not stated) from the State, for his services. The duties of the Commissioner are to give emigrants information as to the routes of travel, as to lands held for sale in the State, and to prepare "a full and accurate agricultural, geographical, geological, statistical, commercial and financial description" of the State, to be printed in English and German, "with all necessary maps," etc. Rather a big contract, that. The Commissioner is also authorized to visit Europe under the direction of the Governor, and keep an office in Pittsburgh. The sum of $2,000 is appropriated for the expenses of the office. The bill was objected off the calendar and will hardly go through.

**The Oil Inspection Bill.**

The oil inspection bill, requiring that all oils manufactured from petroleum shall stand a test of 110 degrees, went through the Senate to-day, almost without a negative vote, and will probably be signed by the Governor this afternoon. The opposition to this bill on the part of certain manufacturers of a dangerous illuminating fluid could make no headway against the facts and arguments submitted by its friends. The passage of the bill, it is to be hoped, will compel them to suspend operations, and abandon a flourishing and exceedingly profitable business; that has money and riches to them, but maiming and death to the people. The bill is undoubtedly one of the most important of the few general laws passed at this session, and if the Governor will exercise every possible precaution in appointing inspectors, to secure men of integrity and capacity for the work of inspection, he will earn the thanks of the people of the State. The passage of this bill, it is believed, will do a great deal to revive the property of the oil trade, by inducing a general resumption of the use of safe oils as an illuminator, which has been abandoned to a large extent, owing to the frequency of accidents consequent on the use of dangerous fluids. The Pittsburgh Committee, consisting of ex-Mayor Brush, J. A. Warden, and B. W. Morgan, leave for their homes, much gratified by the success that has attended their labors. They worked with great energy in pressing the claims of the bill upon the members of the two Houses, and circumventing the tactics of its opponents, the aforesaid manufacturers of a dangerous grade of oil. Mr. Ballantine had charge of the bill in the House, and merits credit for his skill in pressing it to a vote. He had the cordial co-operation of the delegation, as well as the aid of Mr. McCreary, of Venango county.

**Exemptions from Taxation.**

The Conference Committees of the two Houses have reported the bill agreed on by them repealing all laws exempting real estate from taxation, with certain exceptions, and it has passed both Houses. This is a wise and just measure, and will wipe out the statute books numberless exemptions made from time to time, for years past, for the profit of individuals or corporations, without a single claim founded on right or public policy. By the bill as passed, the classes exempted from taxation by the acts of April, 1838, and July, 1839, are continued, and in addition thereto, there are the following exemptions: Parsonages owned by churches; burial lots and the lands belonging of cemetery companies where such property is held in trust for the sole purpose of improving said lands; all charitable and educational institutions, prisons, etc., supported by the Commonwealth; also all institutions founded by charitable gifts or otherwise, the chief revenues for the support of which are obtained from voluntary contributions, together with the lands attached thereto.

In addition to this a public bill was passed by the House yesterday repealing all laws exempting the loans, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any county, city, borough or incorporated district of the State, from the payment of taxes for the use of the Commonwealth, and they shall all hereafter be liable for the payment of taxes now or hereafter imposed upon public loans or other money bearing interest.

**Pension to Colonel Drake.**

The Senate, this afternoon, passed the House bill granting a pension of fifteen hundred dollars per annum to Colonel Drake, the petroleum explorer and pioneer of Western Pennsylvania. After his death the pension is to be continued to his widow, or as long as she remains unmarried.

**Police Justices in the New Charter.**

The Committee of Conference on the new charter has agreed on a section in regard to police justices. It requires Councils to provide for the election, on a general ticket of not less than four or more than ten police justices, who shall receive a fixed salary, and be removable for misconduct in office in such manner as Councils may provide. The city is to be divided into districts corresponding with the number of justices, who shall reside within their respective districts. They are invested with exclusive criminal and civil jurisdiction now possessed by the Mayor. All fees, fines, costs, etc., accruing to the office are to be paid into the city treasury. With this addition, I judge the charter will get safely through all its travail and become a law before the close of the session.

**Business and Adjournment**

The business of the House is pretty well closed up, and unless something unforseen occurs, it will be ready to adjourn on Thursday next. The Senate is not so far advanced on private bills as the House, but it will do no harm if two or three hundred of this class fall. The House to-day has passed a couple of hundred private bills, most of them by titles without reading and others without printing. If the people of the State could witness the proceeding I think they would vote legislation a nuisance, as it is assuredly a burlesque and absurdity. There are many important public bills that will fail, although an attempt will be made to do something with the public calendar on Monday. Private business is always preferred to that of the public. That is the inflexible rule of the Solons. ARCTIC.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, April 4, 1873.

**Bills Passed in the House.**

Very little western business was done in the House to-day. The School Directors of the Fifth Ward were authorized to borrow money, and the German Improvement Company bill was passed.

**Insurance Department Bill Signed.**

The Governor has signed the Insurance Department bill, and appointed Montgomery Foster as Commissioner.

**A Bank Bill Fixed up and Signed.**

The Union Savings and Deposit Bank, which had been recalled for amendment, was fixed up and signed by the Governor late this afternoon.

**The Appropriation Bill.**

A lengthy debate was had in the House on reconsidering the report of the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill.

**The Oil Men's Triumph.**

The delegation of oil men had a triumph in the Senate by the passage of their bill. Senator Graham stood up for them yesterday and to-day, notwithstanding the benzine dealers were here in force. John Warden and Ex-Mayor Brush worked like beavers. Brush, however, gives the credit of the entire thing to Warden.

**The New Treasury Bill.**

Mr. Newmyer called up the new Treasury bill, but there were fifty bills ahead of it on the third reading, so it had to take its course.

**Votes for the Libel Law.**

Messrs. Sample and Ramsey had their votes recorded in favor of the Brockway libel law.

The Senate holds a session to-night.

# HOME NEWS.

**European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.**

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield St., announces the arrival of the Cunard line steamer Algeria at New York, at 11 o'clock A. M.

National line steamer Canada at New York, at 12 o'clock noon.

**Allegheny Firemen—Salaries to be Raised.**

Last evening the Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils, held a meeting and passed a resolution recommending that the salaries of all the firemen be increased five dollars per month. This action will be reported to Councils at the next meeting. The Committee also approved the pay roll for March, amounting to $2,417.

**Gas in Allegheny.**

Last evening the Special Committee of Allegheny Councils having in charge the negotiations for the purchase of the Allegheny Gas Works, held a meeting. After some consideration, Mr. A. D. Smith was appointed to hold another conference with the owners of the gas works, to ascertain if there could not be a harmony of views in relation to the price. If this cannot be done, the Committee will ask the Court to appoint viewers to condemn the property.

**Death of Mrs. Pressly.**

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Pressly, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Pressly, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. T. McCance, on Washington avenue, Allegheny, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Mrs. Pressly was a lady of rare excellencies of mind and heart, amiable in temper, gentle and winning in manner, possessed of vigorous mental powers, and highly cultured, which rendered her esteemed alike in social and intellectual circles. She lived a life adorned with Christian graces and one which will cause innumerable friends to cherish her memory.

**The Alleged Illegal Voting.**

The case of Kemp alias Wm. Smith who is charged before Alderman Logan with illegal voting in the Seventh ward came up for hearing last evening. Alderman Shore, testified to the defendant voting as Wm. Smith. Inspector Lamble also testified to the same facts, as did the Inspector's Clerk, Mr. John Barr. Mr. Willemeyer, an Inspectors of Election in the Eighth ward, testified that he knew Kemp. He was at the window at the time Smith voted; took the ticket from Smith and handed it to Lamble; he took the ticket and put it in the box. Shore then told him that, that was George Kemp. He states that Kemp pretended to look in the window just after Smith voted. Other witnesses were produced but no new light was shed on the matter and the case was adjourned until next Monday evening.

**Literary Contest.**

The entertainment at the Pittsburgh Female College last evening, on the occasion of the annual essay contest for the President's prize, was a very enjoyable affair, and the chapel was crowded with interested auditors. Five essays were read by members of the senior class, as follows: "Centenary of American Liberty," Miss Sawhill; "Links," Miss Louise Pershing; "Monuments in Time's Temple." Miss Amy Knox; "Life's Revelations," Miss Anna Moore; "Mystery," Miss Clara Dunham. The reading of the essays was interspersed with excellent music, vocal and instrumental. At the close of the last essay, the Judges, Hon. Judge Sterrett, Rev. W. H. Gill and Dr. Wm. Hunter, retired, and on returning presented the prize —a beautiful cherry writing desk—to Miss Anna Moore, daughter of W. D. Moore, Esq. The audience, after congratulating the successful competitor, retired, evidently having enjoyed the entertainment thoroughly.

**Improvements in Allegheny.**

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met on Thursday evening, and reported favorably upon the petition of a number of citizens, for an extension of the lateral sewer on Manilla alley, Fifth ward, two hundred and twenty-four feet, and of Allegheny avenue; for the extension of the lateral sewer on Washington street, from its present terminus to the line of property of Duncan Dallas; for the construction of a lateral sewer on Brown street, from Allegheny avenue to Sandusky street; the construction of a lateral sewer on Beaver street from Franklin to Fayette, and from Fayette to the Ohio river; for the grading, paving and curbing of Fulton street, from Washington avenue to Elm street; for the name of Chalfant street, from Mr. Chalfant's property to Western avenue; for the grading and paving, without curbstone, of Friendship alley, between Carroll and Ledlie streets, and for the changing of the name of Catharine street to Clifton avenue.

The following contracts were also let:

For grading and paving Perry street from Williams to Vinial, to McNaugher & Co.; grading Pala Alto street from Bocna Vista to Yale street, to Fred Gwinner; grading Ridgewood avenue from James to Yale streets, to Fred. Gwinner; grading Joint alley from Manhattan to Fulton streets; to James Hastings; grading Lantner street from Cook's west line to line of cemetery, to McNaugher & Co.; grading, paving and curbing Laurel alley from Washington to Stanton avenues, to Isaac Myers; main and lateral sewers on North avenue and Orchard alley from James to Knoll streets, to Frank Faulkner; main sewer on Walker street from Brown street to the river, to Wm. T. Dunn; lateral sewer on Rebecca street from Walker to Sturgeon streets, to Wm. T. Dunn.

**SENTENCED TO DEATH.**

**Conclusion of the Allingham Murder Trial —Briceland Sentenced to be Hung.**

The Allingham murder trial terminated at Washington, Pa., yesterday, by the prisoner Briceland being sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for the murder of John Allingham. The argument on a motion for a new trial, made by Briceland's counsel, had been heard on Thursday, but the sixteen reasons for a new trial which had been filed, proved of no avail, and yesterday morning the motion was overruled, and the prisoner was ordered into the dock room to receive the sentence. As he entered the room Briceland displayed a wonderful nerve, and seemed entirely unmoved. When he was given an opportunity to speak, he protested that the whole affair was "a put up job." Said he, "I was lying in my bed when the murder was committed. At the conclusion of his speech the sentence of death was pronounced, leaving the prisoner's hope alone dependent upon the mercy of the State Executive.

**A RIVER DISASTER.**

**A Collision of Coal Boats.**

The steam tug Stella left port about five o'clock yesterday morning having in tow seven barges of coal. The morning was very dark and a dense fog made the navigation by the bar quite obscure. At a point near the foot of Brunot's Island, she struck with full force, a tow of the steamer Boaz, which had been moored there for the night. The Steamer Boaz had been with the tow all night, but just before the Stella came down had been dispatched to the landing of S. Horner & Sons, for another coal boat and that boat which was to be added to the tow. The lines which held the moored boat snapped like twine, and the boats in tow of the Stella were more or less damaged. Some of the packages of the Boaz were so badly damaged that they sank immediately, but the others floated off, some sinking at different points further down. Information of the accident was sent to the city as speedily as possible, and the Boaz, Scorn, Arrow and James Jackson were despatched after the fugitive packages. The Stella, which was not disabled, also joined in the pursuit, and succeed in landing some of the boats. The exact loss is not yet ascertained though it will doubtless be very heavy. The Boaz tow was owned principally by T. Fawcett & Son.

**NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.**

**The Authority from the U. S. Government to make the Purchase.**

Following is the text of the act passed by Congress authorizing the purchase of a site for the proposed new Government Buildings—and fixing the appropriation at $300,000.

AN ACT TO PURCHASE A SITE FOR A PUBLIC BUILDING.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to purchase, at private sale, or, if necessary, by condemnation, in the manner of the statutes of the State of Pennsylvania, a suitable piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the erection of a building to be used for the Post-office, Custom House, Postoffice, United States Marshal's Office, and other Government offices, the cost of the same not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no money to be paid out under this act shall be available until a valid title to such land is vested in the United States, nor until the State of Pennsylvania shall duly release and relinquish jurisdiction over the same, and exempt from taxation such property, and the buildings to be hereafter erected thereon, while the same are in the possession of the United States.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

**A PLETHORIC BASKET.**

**The Garb of Poverty a Cloak to Disposing of Stolen Property—A Supposed Receiver of Stolen Goods in Custody.**

Yesterday afternoon officer John Messner arrested a woman who refused to give her name in the pawn shop of Mr. Emanuel DeRoy, upon request of the proprietor. The woman is supposed to be connected with the various sneak thieves who have been raiding in this vicinity for some time. It appears that on Thursday a fellow went into the Union Depot and offered for sale two pawn tickets. Officer Wilson, there on duty, suspected him, and questioned him in regard to them. The man told him a woman gave them to him to sell, and he described her minutely. The officer took the tickets from him and left him go. The tickets were issued by Mr. DeRoy. They were taken to the Mayor's office where Detectives Messner and Wilmot were ordered to work up the case. Messner proceeded to the pawn shop, where a full description of the woman was given. Yesterday afternoon she again came into the office with a large market basket full of clothes, and told a pitiable tale of woe to which Mr. De Roy listened, in the meantime sending for officer Messner. He at once came and arrested her on the information furnished and placed her in the lockup. The market basket was unearthed and revealed a wealth of clothes hardly imaginable to be possessed by one who presented such a pitiable tale of woe. There was a black dress, very fine, four fine frock coats, two elegant cloth vests, one ladies basque, a girls water-proof suit, nearly new, a new over coat a new frock coat a new vest. This plethoric basket and its goods was taken charge of at the Mayor's office. The woman denied all complicity in any illegal business, and says the clothes were given her. Detective Wilmot proceeded on a further tour of observation, and at a house, No. 8 Grant street, succeeded in recovering over a hundred dollars worth more of stolen goods. The woman will come up for a hearing before the Mayor. There are more parties connected with the operations, who will no doubt be brought to light.

**AMONG THE CHURCHES.**

**Personal and Otherwise.**

REV. DR. HIRAM MILLER will preach in Wesley M. E. Chapel to-morrow.

THE church at Emsworth, Presbytery of Allegheny, has given a call to Rev. Mr. McConnell.

THE Rev. R. L. Miller will preach in the Union Centenary M. E. Church to-morrow morning.

REV. DR. S. H. NESBITT will preach in the South Common M. E. Church to-morrow morning—the occasion being the regular quarterly meeting service.

RT. REV. BISHOP DOMENEC administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on Sunday last in St. Mary's Church, Lawrenceville, to 120 persons, some of whom were adults.

THE Allegheny Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will be held at Columbiana, Ohio, commencing April 9th. Rev. D. S. Kinney, President, will preside.

REV. C. W. SMITH, recently pastor of the Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny, left last evening for Canton, Ohio, his new appointment, where he will preach to-morrow.

MR. W. N. SLOAN, a member of the present senior class in the Allegheny Seminary, has received a call to the Westminster (Presbyterian) church (East Liberty), of this city.

ONE of the diseases with which this city is infested, says the *Banner*, put his hands into the pocket of Rev. David McKinney, D. D., the other day, and took out over twenty dollars.

THE ordination and installation of Rev. W. H. Knox over the Wylie avenue church, is to take place on Tuesday evening of the 21st of this month, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward public school house.

REV. PROF. CHASE, of the Western University, will preach under the auspices of the Wylie avenue church, on Sabbath evening, in the large hall of the Eleventh ward public school house at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. WALLACE, well known in U. P. circles here, President of Monmouth College, has been appointed by President Grant one of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

REV. I. W. MCKEEVER, recently pastor of the First Methodist Church, this city, has been recalled to his old Professorship in Adrian College, a position which he held over eleven years. He is now considering the matter.

THE current number of the *Methodist Preacher* contains an interesting discourse by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D., on the "Preacher and the Hearer," being a sermon upon the relative duties of those in the pulpit and the pews.

REV. C. A. LIMBERG, of Butler, Pa., has received a unanimous call to become pastor of a German Presbyterian congregation, in Allegheny, N. Y. He has accepted, and expects shortly to enter upon his duties in the new field.

THE publication office of the *Methodist Recorder*, the organ of the non-Episcopal Methodists, has been removed to the building on Fifth avenue above the First Church. The property recently purchased for the use of the book concern.

THERE will be preaching in the Central U. P. Church to-morrow at the usual hours, by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Foster. This gentleman has removed his residence from Parnassus, his former charge, and is now permanently located in Allegheny.

THE annual sermon for the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny city, will be preached in the Central Presbyterian Church, Sandusky street, below Ohio, by the pastor, Rev. J. Sproull, Sabbath evening, April 6th at seven and a half o'clock.

PROF. WALTER B. SLACK, has been chosen as choirister by the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, and is to assume the duties of his position in this place to morrow. Prof. S. has been engaged in that capacity in the First U. P. Church, this city for several years.

THE Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. T. Beatty, pastor, received an accession of thirty persons, on profession of faith, on the Sabbath, March 16th. This church has received a total addition of forty-eight to its membership during the current ecclesiastical year.

REV. J. J. MURRAY, D. D., the new pastor of the First Methodist Church (non-Episcopal) will assume his pastorate next Sabbath. Rev. Dr. Murray comes from Baltimore, and has been a member of the Maryland Conference for thirty years. He is very highly spoken of.

THE *Christian Advocate* in noting the return of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Johnson, from journalism to pastoral work, pays the reverend gentleman high compliments for his excellencies as a journalist and as a pastor, and congratulates the congregation that has secured his services.

THE Rt. Rev. (Episcopal) Bishop Hare is expected to preach in the Episcopal church to-morrow morning, to address the Sunday Schools in the afternoon, and in the evening to speak of the vast missionary field in the Western territories, to which he has been assigned for Episcopal oversight.

PRESBYTERIANS who propose to subscribe to the Sustentation Fund, should do so before April 20, the third Sunday, as the books will close then for the fiscal year. The Committee greatly need the most liberal returns from the churches, and the members failing due to pastors on the different fields.

ELDER D. S. DIFFENBACHER, a member of the senior class in the Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, Pa., has been unanimously elected pastor of the Reformed church at Kittanning. He will be through with the course of preparatory study in May, and it is understood will then formally accept the call and enter upon its duties.

THE North church, Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. Jos. R. Kerr pastor, (formerly of Allegheny,) was organized as a mission station, about six years ago. At the communion held on Sabbath, 16th inst., thirty-four were admitted to membership in the church. The congregation now numbers nearly one hundred and fifty communicants.

THE M. E. Church at Monongahela city, served last year by Rev. S. M. Hickman, passed, on his retiring from that post, complimentary resolutions, appreciative of his labors among them, and heartily wishing him prosperity in his new field of labor. They probably made good their words by paying his salary in full and supplementing it with a donation.

THE Secretary announces that owing to certain matters over which the Committee had no control, it was impossible to make necessary arrangements for the annual meeting of the Alumni of the Allegheny Theological Seminary last week. The committee and speakers appointed for the occasion will consider their appointment good for another year.

LAST evening the pastorate of the North avenue Sunday school, Allegheny, held their annual meeting, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President of the School Board, Henry Pratt; Superintendent, Thomas Baldwin; Secretaries, Jas. W. Pratt, Jr., W. Dunn; Treasurer, J. S. Stewart; Librarians, Alfred Slack, C. F. Ingham, I. Forrest, J. Ramage, S. Osbourne, J. W. Hall, James Stevenson, Jr., Hart; Postmaster, Hart Mc Gregor; Superintendents of Infant Department, Miss Maria Ackley, Miss Carrie V. Smith. The evening was made the occasion for a "Teachers' Tea," at which addresses were delivered, and the whole was somewhat delicious, but it is hoped he will recover.

**J. K. Lanahan, Liquor Merchant.**

The people having by a large majority decided that they do not wish the traffic in liquors to stop, it becomes important that they should know where the best and purest qualities can at all times certainly be obtained. We know of no house in the business more worthy of confidence and a liberal patronage, or with whose personal integrity and courtesy customers will be more pleased than the popular Wholesale Liquor house of James K. Lanahan, No. 358 Liberty street, who keeps at all times, the finest Brandies, the best Holland Gin, Superior Jamaica Rum, celebrated Genuine Champagnes, delicious Malaga and rare Old Port Wines, rare Old Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Medicinal Blackberry Brandy, Bottled Ales and Table Wines.

**Sultry Days.**

A few days ago we complained of the cold, and now the sultry atmosphere makes us languid, coming so close after severe winter weather. A good way to tone up the system and to invigorate the body, is to indulge in the glorious luxury of a bath, such as can be enjoyed nowhere else so well as at the Central Shaving Saloon and bath-rooms of Louis Green in the Central Hotel, Smithfield street.

**The first** purchasers will get the cream of the stock and save 25 per cent. profit, at Marcum & Carlisle's great closing out sale.

**Hair Brushes** and Combs; large invoice just received at Park's Palace Drug Store, No. 204, North avenue, Allegheny.

**THE FIRST WARD ELECTION.**

**The Contested Seats in Council—Argument of Colonel T. M. Bayne Before the Committee of Councils, on March 31, 1873.**

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: I congratulate you on the fact that this long drawn-out contest is so rapidly drawing to a close. I have no doubt you are as heartily glad of it as I am. I can say for Mr. Gazzam that he has no special ambition to become a member of the Council of the city of Pittsburgh. Honorable as the position is, he has no ambition to fill it; and I am very sure that if he had not been urged by friends, whom he represented as a candidate for that office, to make the contest in this case for the vindication and purity of the ballot-box, he never would have been engaged in this contest. It was not motives of ambition on his part that prompted him to move in the matter. It was fidelity to his supporters that made him come forward and insist upon a full investigation of this election; and he has been here much against his will, on account of the employment of his time in his business, and also on account of his ill-health. He is not perhaps able to endure as much as many of us, the fatigue of the struggles to which we are more or less subjected in a contest of this kind; but he comes here at the urgent solicitation of true men in this ward, who wanted to investigate that election, and ascertain how it was conducted, and whether the will of the qualified voters had been respected or not. You will remember that this case was fought on the part of the defense on technical grounds, from its inception down to its conclusion. There was no meritorious defense, and no evidence to sustain a meritorious defense. In the first place, there was a quibble about the petition, and the attempt to throw it out on technical grounds, but in the best of their knowledge and belief. If I have time, I am prepared to produce abundant authority, sustaining the legality and sufficiency of that oath. The courts have decided that swearing to the best of one's knowledge and belief is altogether a sufficient oath. We then come—the petition being admitted—to the evidence; and, as a starting point in this case, we had to produce the registry list, with a view of comparing that list with the poll list that was in the box. That registry list, with the disposition that characterized the other side in making a technical defense and in raising quibbles, was full of holes, and all sorts of ruses and strategems were resorted to with a view of casting a shadow upon it. But that registry list comes into the case, sustained by ample evidence; sustained by Squire Humbert, who got it at the Commissioner's office; sustained by the evidence of Mr. Hunter, who saw it at the three several elections, and sustained by the evidence of Mr. Milligan, who put a mark upon it. It has been here all the time, and that list was made up in a saloon down on Market street, it is not the true registry list. There is no evidence that I know of to sustain that allegation; but that has been thrown into the case as a quibble, and that list is the only one that has been mailed that is before you. Now, there are two horns of a dilemma here, one of which is, if that was the registry list, the inspectors of the election were bound to stand by it and count it, and to allow the right of the voter to put in his ballot. If it was not the registry list they were bound to know it.

THE PETITION AND HOW SUPPORTED.

If no list was there, or if that list was not the true one, they were bound to put every voter to the test, which is prescribed by the act of Assembly, that is, to put him upon his oath that he was a resident of the ward and assessed. Now I care not which horn of this dilemma the defense may take. They may take the one that is not the list. All the worse for them. They may take the one that it is the list, and so much the better for our case. Then we come to the election. The petition is drawn of course by a lawyer, and a lawyer will set forth in a petition everything that he thinks can prove, and he ought be satisfied if he can prove one-half that he alleges. But the allegations of this petition contain grounds over and over again sufficient to set aside an election or to give Mr. Gazzam the certificate. I do not claim here that we have proved all the allegations of this petition. I do not claim that we have proved nearly all the allegations; but I do claim that we have proved a sufficient number of material allegations to sustain the petition and to entitle Mr. Gazzam to his seat, or in the event of his not being entitled to the seat to necessitate the duty of the committee to set aside the election, that a new election may be held according to law, and as sustaining the allegations of that petition I want to set before you some of the facts which I have collected from the mass of evidence, and I must say that I have not collected them with that care which would develop them fully, nor have I set forth as fully as I might have done, the figures that will illustrate them.

STATISTICS CONCERNING THE VOTERS.

The total number of votes cast was six hundred and seventy-seven. Of those, two hundred and eighty-two were cast for Mr. Gazzam, and three hundred and eighty-two for John A. Elder, and thirteen for Mr. Miller, giving Elder a majority over Gazzam of hundred votes. We have shown that of those six hundred and seventy-seven, two hundred and three had registered and fifty-one were not registered or assessed. We have shown that of the votes on the poll list, fourteen were false personations; that number is known. Eight were residents of the fourth ward; that number is known. Seventy-two were aliens; that number is known. One hundred and eighty-one could not be found in the list of the assessors of the ward, and I am not about searching for them. There were eight duplications, some of them triplications, but we will call them all duplications; making a total of two hundred and twenty-three votes cast in the ward upon which there is a strong suspicion that they were illegal. Two hundred and fifty-three! There were then two hundred and thirty-three persons who voted who were not entitled to vote, leaving out of consideration the question of assessments and registry. Now I admit that that is circumstantial evidence, but it is strong. It is not strong and patent evidence. It is not that sort of evidence that will prevail over what is apparently right and just; but it is some evidence, and it is properly adduced where other evidence is not produced by the party at fault. It is particularly some evidence when taken in connection with the whole manner of conducting this election; taken in connection with these false personations, false aliens and these duplications of votes, it must have a good deal of weight. From that step we readily and easily reach the next in the case, which is that there were on the poll list of that election precinct three hundred and forty-one votes cast at the December election, that were not assessed or registered. Now if you take that number—three hundred and fifty-one the whole poll is void, whether as to such votes as either party chooses to save by a matter of identity. The requirements of the election law, as to swearing a person unassessed, proving his right by a qualified voter, adding note of the fact, and of the voucher, are dispensed with. I refer further to page 249 of this election book, and page 250. This is a very elaborate and well prepared opinion; and on page 250 you will find the following: "It will be observed that there, or the votes cannot be received unless the necessary proof be furnished. Now, upon another point which I raise, and on which I rely with extreme confidence, namely, the rejecting of the entire vote or setting aside of this election. I refer to Thompson, Eeing and Brewst, where Judge Ludlow says: "Where the court cannot with certainty determine which candidate received a majority, the entire poll should be rejected." In this case it is also held that "where the tally papers discover such manifest patent irregularities as to cast a strong suspicion upon their genuineness, and out of two hundred and forty-two were unassessed, and a strong doubt exists as to the correctness of the count or the ability of the officers to make it, the entire vote must be rejected."

If we have shown that the disregard of the law has been great; that the irregularities have been flagrant, though there has been no actual fraud, assume that for the nonce proof will be required from the other side, and which, I show that the return was a correct one and that he is entitled to hold his seat. The burden of proof is thus shifted upon him, and he must come in and clear himself from the conscientious that attach to these irregularities.

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UNUSUAL AND ILLEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Now, I ask you, gentlemen, if you can decide or approach to a certainty, which candidate received a majority of the legal votes cast; for you will bear in mind that these illegal votes are to every one to be thrown out. On page 157 of the same book, the case of Weaver vs. Gives, Judge Allison says: "Nor do we intend to be understood that any irregularity on the part of the officers of the election will cause the election to be set aside. Such irregularities are not to be tolerated, and a penalty is imposed it is mandatory and not directory; and his sinful neglect to perform the duty subjects him to the penalty. You will observe, gentlemen, that this oath commands them to require such evidence from every voter as the provisions of the act of Assembly direct. Now I want to refer you to section 46 of election laws. "On the day of the election any person whose name is not on said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter for the district as a witness to the residence of the person in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of sixty days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, * * * which affidavit shall describe clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter." And then the section goes on and defines the requisites of such affidavit, that it shall be deposited in the ballot-box and returned with the election papers.

DUTY OF OFFICERS VIOLATED.

Now, gentlemen, these are the plain duties laid down by the law for the conduct of elections to follow. The title given to these men implies the obligations which rest upon them, to inspect the votes which are presented. Their whole duties are made clear and distinct. The law as laid down makes clear the duties of they are bound to observe; and they are bound to observe them in every particular case, as I shall show you by abundant authorities. They are not bound to stand there and take votes unless somebody challenges them. They are not there for that purpose; but they are placed there as representatives of each of the parties, and it is their duty to examine critically the right of every voter; and they must know that he has the right to vote. If they do not, they violate the law and their oath. Then another obligation is placed upon them, and that is to put the letter "V" upon the poll list, which was neglected, and to write the word "age," which was neglected. It was shown by the facts and circumstances in this case that they utterly disregarded the law and paid no attention to it what ever. Look at the testimony of some of the witnesses. What does the Judge of Election say, who seems to be a very reputable gentleman? He tells you he was called to decide some six or seven cases out of that multitude. I will show you, gentlemen, that every one of the unassessed votes was a fraudulent one, and that the courts have repeatedly said so. What does the Inspector, Mr. Boggs, say, who is also a very reputable gentleman, but who took no interest in the election, who did not care anything about it? Why, he says at one time there were perhaps one-fourth of the votes cast that were challenged; another time, he was not very distinct, he thought there were twenty or thirty or forty. It is evident that he did not pay much attention to it. It is evident that the other side did not. Boggs told you himself that when the other inspector said he knew a man, and said it was all right, the vote was received and deposited in the ballot-box. Then you have the testimony of Mr. Gassidy, who supplied the *desiderata* that the neglect of the County Commissioners and every-body else had occasioned; a man who went down there with his window books, made up from foolscap paper and books, who got his information from the Prothonotary's office and Commissioners' office—from the tombs of the city and from the tombs of the cemetery. How he got the names we know not, but he got one thousand two hundred and forty of them, and handed them to the Inspectors of the election, and by that book they judged whether a man was entitled to vote or not. There is no evidence that they took the registry book in a single instance to decide whether a man was entitled to vote or not. Do you call that conducting an election according to law? Was it not conducted loosely, carelessly, and as if there were no laws to regulate it at all? Now, gentlemen, I have dwelt these few minutes on the facts. I do not propose to go over them in detail, because you can remember them as well as I can. I present a few of the more salient ones to show the general character of this election; that it was loosely conducted; carelessly conducted; conducted in violation of the law; conducted without any thought or consideration of the law; conducted upon evidence supplied by outside parties, and conducted as if there were no law to regulate it at all. There is not a title of evidence that a single man was required to produce his naturalization papers. There is not a title of evidence of a man being required to produce his tax receipt, and no single man was examined by the true registry list.

AUTHORITIES CITED FOR THE COMMITTEE.

Now, I propose to cite the authorities that bear upon this case, and I think will make it so plain and clear that this election ought to be set aside, if Mr. Gazzam is not entitled to his seat that there cannot be a doubt of it. I gathered these authorities in a very great hurry, and I will not, perhaps, be able to place them before you in that logical order that I might have done if I had had more time. I will cite from Brightley's leading cases on elections, page 492 3, note. Before reading this I desire to say one word in regard to purging the polls to ascertain the exact result of an election. This could be done if everybody knew for whom he voted, and if every voter can be induced to attend before a committee. The Legislature has given power to its committees, and the courts have power to compel the attendance of witnesses; but this committee has no such power; and if any person could refuse to attend here, he could not be compelled to attend, and if any person had been compelled to do so, nor could he have been compelled to tell for whom he voted. That difficulty was increased by the fact that a great many of these were false personations. We could not have brought them here. We could not have brought those aliens, numbering over twenty-three in number, and ask them for whom they voted, because they would decline to tell for fear of criminating themselves. But the inability of Mr. Keep, who knows that ward better than anybody else, to find those persons that voted shows how absolutely futile it would have been for him to have attempted to purge the polls. But we did not need to do it. I read from the authority referred to, which will avoid all such necessity in this case: "In purging the polls of illegal votes the rule is, that where it can be shown for which candidate they were cast, they are to be deducted from the whole vote of the election division, not from the majority candidate. Sheppard vs. Gibbons, 2 Brewster, 128; McDaniel's case, 2d Penn. L. J. 310; Cush. Elect. Cas. 583. (But see ante 211.) Votes received from electors, whose names do not appear on the assessment list without the preliminary proof required by law, are illegal, and will be rejected by the court, and to be rejected from the count unless adequate proof were made on the trial of the legality of each such vote. Mann vs. Cassidy, 1st Brewster, 2; Weaver & Given, Ibid, 161. But the modern and better opinion seems to be that such votes, being illegal when received, cannot be made legal by the production of evidence of qualification on the trial, which ought to have been but was not produced to the election officers. Sheppard vs. Gibbons, 2 Brewster, 129; Myers vs. Hoffit, 2et Brewster, 230.

THE WHOLE VOTE MUST BE REJECTED.

This was a case which was decided by a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the substance of it is that what was illegal at the time it was done cannot be made legal subsequently. That the same point is supported in the same book, page 453, where it is said, "If the election officers receive a vote without that preliminary proof which the law makes an essential prerequisite to its reception, such vote is as much an illegal one as if the voter had none of the qualifications required by law. The voter might not be able on the election day to produce the legal preliminary proof, and it would not appear to be just to the candidates to permit a vote to be made legal by evidence subsequently procured, which was absolutely illegal when received by the officers. It has been held in Wisconsin, that where there was no registry of the voters of the town, and none of the inspectors who voted therein at the election furnished the affidavit required by law to entitle the vote of an unregistered elector to be received, the whole vote of the town must be rejected. Dale vs. Hiland, 21 Wis. 566; Blake vs. Stumpf, 23 Wis., 620. This we deem the only just view to be taken of the